The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5600.—VOL. XXXVII. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At the Ridge, Gipps Land, Victoria, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Charles King, of a son.

At her residence, Frederick's Valley, on Monday, the 14th instant, Mrs. Edmund Raine, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Fairy Meadows, Wollongong, the wife of Mr. John Davis, of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at Cook's River, Mrs. W. Bailey, of a daughter.

On the 11th January, 1856, at her residence, No. 13, Circus Road, St. John's Wood, London, Mrs. W. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. John Pendrill, George Dobell, to Emma Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Galliott, and grand-daughter to William Galliott, Esq., of Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

On Wednesday, the 3rd February, at Vallengin, Canton of Neuchatel, Switzerland, Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., late Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Victoria, Australia, to Rose Isabelle, widow of the late Auguste Louis de Meuron, of La Rochette, Neuchatel.

DEATHS.

On board the Marius Cæsar, from coup-de-soleil, during the voyage from Cagang to Port Louis, George Alexander Pilatowe, Esq., in his 42nd year.

On Thursday, the 10th, after four day's illness, William, aged 17, the eldest son of Dr. Large, Tunnit, and nephew of A. N. Wrixon, Esq., Judge of County Courts, Melbourne.

Son, thou sleepest a sleep of peace.
Mother, thou weepest, thy weeping may cease.
For mother and son will yet meet on that shore
Where weeping and dying shall trouble no more.

On the 16th instant, at Penrith, in the 27th year of her age, Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Elliott, and only remaining daughter of the late Mr. John Lupton, of Bargo.

At his late residence, No. 155, Kent-street, on the 17th instant, Mr. Joseph Fidden (arrived in the colony per ship Cornwallis, in the year 1800), aged 99 years.

On the 16th April, Alice, aged eight months, fourth daughter of Mr. Morris Asher, of 90, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

On the 11th February, at Penrith Villa, Stamford-hill, Tempest Jane, the beloved wife of John Tindale, Esq., late of Sydney, aged 31.

On the 11th February, at Epsom, Emma, the eldest daughter of Mr. James Burn, of Homerton, in her 18th year.

On the 11th of January, at 2, Walker-place, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, Mr. John Neatby, aged 84, deeply regretted by his family and friends. The deceased gentleman was the father of Captain Neatby, of the ship La Hogue.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The boats from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Looke's Wharf.

BALMAIN NEW STEAM FERRY.—The new boat PEARL, with extensive alterations and improvements, will commence running on SUNDAY next, the 20th instant, from Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, whence the boat will in future run at the usual hours, to Crook's Wharf, Balmain. Sydney, 17th April, 1856.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The EMU, PELICAN and BLACK SWAN steamers ply three times DAILY; leaving Sydney at 9 a.m., and at 1 and 4 p.m.; starting from Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4:30 p.m., calling at

Hunter's Hill, by Lane Cove
Gladesville Pier, Tarban Creek, and at
Ryde, Kissing Point.

On SUNDAY, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

Notwithstanding the reduced rate of passage money, no extra charge is made for conveyance by omnibus to and from each steamer. Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—The BLACK SWAN, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10 and 2, returning from Ellensville pier at 12 and 5 p.m., calling at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo, going and returning.

Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.

Phœnix Wharf, Saturday, 19th April, 1856.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The steamer GIPSEY, ALEXANDER MARTIN, commander, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY next, the 22nd April, at 8 p.m.

WEST and ROLFE, Grafton Wharf, Kent-street.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—Change of days.—The NORA CREINA, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock; and every MONDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at the same hour; leaving Kiama for Sydney every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at noon.

Phœnix Wharf, April 19th.

STEAM TO SHOALHAVEN.—Change of days.—The NORA CREINA, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock; and every MONDAY and THURSDAY NIGHT, at the same hour, starting from Greenwell Point every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 10 o'clock.

Phœnix Wharf, April 19th.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The public are informed that on and after the 1st April, 1856, the Company's Steamers will start from the Sydney Wharf, for Morpeth, at 11 o'clock instead of 10, as heretofore. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship HUNTER, Captain PETLEY, for Morpeth, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. April 19th, 1856.

CONVEYANCE of GOODS to Clarence Town, Williams River, by the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's steamships.—The powerful mail steam ship HUNTER, Captain PETLEY, will receive goods for the above place, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant. Intending shippers are requested to send their goods down to the Company's Wharf, as early on that day as possible.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. April 18th, 1856.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Passengers for the Hunter.—The A. S. N. Co.'s Hunter River Line of Steamers will leave Sydney, from and after this date, every evening (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock, instead of at 10, as formerly. JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 1st April, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of fares by the A. S. N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

	Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	9s.	5s. 0d.
Morpeth...	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The ILLALONG, CHARLES PAINE, commander, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 19th April, 1856.

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER.—The TAMAR, on MONDAY, 21st instant, at 8 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 19 h April.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY AND IPSWICH.—The YARRA YARRA, WILLIAM BELL, commander, on TUESDAY EVENING, 22nd instant, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 19th April, 1856.

STEAM TO WIDE BAY.—By the A. S. N. Company's Steamer, 48 hours after arrival.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 19th April, 1856.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, calling at BROULEE.—Winter arrangements.—It is intended to despatch the TAMAR in future until further notice Monthly instead as heretofore, sailing as under.

From Sydney.	From Eden.
Thursday, 24th April	Tuesday, 29th April
Ditto 22nd May	Ditto 27th May
Ditto 19th June	Ditto 24th June
Ditto 17th July	Ditto 22nd July

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 19th April, 1856.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Goods and Passengers landed at Melbourne per rail, free of additional charge.—The clipper steamship TELEGRAPH, GEORGE GILMORE, commander, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 19th April, 1856.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, from Campbell's Wharf.—The powerful clipper paddle steamship LONDON, 750 tons, 450 horse power, W. WATTS, commander, having resumed her position on the line, will be despatched punctually as early as possible each trip after arrival, of which due notice will be given.

Saloon passages	£5	5	0	Including provisions,
Intermediate ditto	2	10	0	fees and tax.
Freight	1	10	0	

Passengers and cargo are, immediately on arrival, forwarded to Melbourne by the railway free of any additional charge.

This noble steamship has unrivalled accommodation. Passengers will find the cabin and table replete with every comfort. Shippers may rely on civility and attention.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

All cargo and passengers' luggage intended for the London will be stored free of charge, and receipts given for the same at Campbell's Wharf.

EXCURSION TRIPS TO MELBOURNE.—CHEAP FARES.

By the steamship LONDON, Captain WATTS.

Saloon tickets, to Melbourne and back ..... £9 10s.
Intermediate, ditto ditto ..... 4 10s.
Including provisions, tax, and fees.

The tickets available for one month, thus allowing any passengers to remain in Melbourne 10 days.

Apply to Messrs. J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Company's steamship TASMANIA will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on FRIDAY, 18th April, at 3 p.m.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

STEAMSHIP ROYAL CHARTER, for ENGLAND.—Eagle Line of Packets. Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company (Incorporated by Royal Charter).—The new steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 2719 tons register, and 200 horse-power, F. BOYCE, Esq., commander (late of the Eagle,) daily expected in Melbourne, will again be despatched from thence for LIVERPOOL within a month after her arrival. The ROYAL CHARTER will have space for about 2000 tons of cargo, which will be taken at the current rates of freight from Melbourne. Gold dust and cargo forwarded from Liverpool to London at ship's expense. The rates of passage money are as follows;

After saloon £65
Second class 35
Third class 25

For further information apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, agents, 286, George-street.

CHEAP FREIGHT.—The TRAVELLER, schooner, sails for Morpeth on TUESDAY next; has room for 15 tons heavy goods, at 7s. per ton.

Apply on board, Market Wharf.

FOR MORPETH.—The TIGRESS will sail first wind. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY, WIDE BAY, and PORT CURTIS.—The fine first-class brig TRITON, Captain COOPER, is loading at the Bethel Wharf (foot of Erskine-street), and will have quick despatch.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

MORETON BAY.—The only vessel for this port is the A1 regular trader VANQUISH, detained by the inclemency of the weather; has room for a few tons, if sent down at once.

For freight, &c., apply on board, to THOMAS STEWART, Sussex-street; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Albion Wharf.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The regular trader SARACEN, FERGUSON, master, is fast filling up at Russell's Wharf, and will sail first fair wind. Has room for a few tons more freight, for which or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The clipper schooner MARGARET, 142 tons, SIMMONDS, master, having the greater portion of her freight on board, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine A1 brigantine MACCLESFIELD, 115 tons register, JARVIS, master, is receiving cargo at Russell's Wharf, and will sail on MONDAY, 21st instant.

For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH; or MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—The LIZZIE WEBBER.—The packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLAY, Commander, now discharging at the Flour Company's Wharf, can receive cargo for LAUNCESTON at once.

Ladies' saloon, comfortable cabin accommodation, including beds, bedding, wines and spirits, &c. Roomy steerage.

Cabin passage, including everything ... £10 10s.
Steerage 5 5
Freight ... ... 2 per ton.

Apply on board to JOHN M'KINLAY; or HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

Sydney, 18th April, 1856.

FOR WARRNAMBOOL, PORT FAIRY, and PORTLAND BAY.—The smart clipper-brigantine COLINA, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND and the BAY OF ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND.—The fine clipper brigantine MANTEZUMA, Captain M'INTYRE, is under charter to sail in a few days, and has room for some light freight.

Apply on board; or at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The brig MOA, Captain THOMPSON, loading at Lamb's Wharf, owing to the inclement weather, is delayed till TUESDAY, 22nd instant.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 14, Lower George-street.

FOR NELSON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER.—The fine A1 (at Lloyd's) schooner JAMES GIBSON, 138 tons register, R. COPPLESTON, master, is now alongside Russell's Wharf, and ready to receive cargo. Is under engagement to sail on 24th instant.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH, and NELSON.—The fine new schooner TARANAKI, 90 tons register, HENRY CLOUSTON, master, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FREE EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.—Notice.—The WYVERN will sail positively on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

For further particulars apply, between the hours of 12 and 3, on board, at the Grafton Wharf.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS for WELLINGTON.—The schooner WYVERN will positively sail at noon on TUESDAY next, 22nd instant. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A Regular Trader.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The first-class clipper schooner JENNY FORD will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO on 14th May. She has unrivalled cabin and intermediate accommodations, and as all her dead weight is engaged immediate application for freight or passage is necessary.

HOW, WALKER, and CO., Agents.

FOR FRANCE direct.—The fine A1 French clipper-ship AMIRAL BAUDIN, 600 tons, T. BRINOT, commander, having the greatest part of her wool on board, will sail for HAVRE on the 30th April.

This vessel is well known for her speedy voyages, and offers a desirable opportunity to passengers for the Continent or Great Britain, there being daily steam communications between Havre, Southampton, and London.

A few Cabins are still disengaged.

For freight or passage apply at once to the Captain, on board, Circular Quay; to H. NOUFFLARD, Esq.; or to J. DHANIS and CO.

ROYAL MAIL SHIP.—WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—First Mail Ship for LIVERPOOL direct.—The splendid A1 ship EARL OF SEFTON, 1150 tons burthen, Captain JOHN NOBLE, will have despatch as the royal mail packet of April 25th, from Melbourne for the above port. This ship, being the only mail ship now leaving Australia, affords a rare opportunity for intending passengers. Her saloons are unsurpassed for comfort and elegance. The second cabin and intermediate accommodations are of a very superior order, and the provisions furnished of the best quality. Captain Noble's kindness and attention to his passengers are also well known. Only two cabins being reserved for Sydney early application is necessary.

For plan of cabin and steerage accommodations, freight or passage, and every information concerning the White Star Line, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

BLACK BALL Line of Australian Packets.—The clipper ship OLIVER LANG, 1236 tons register, J. MUNDLE, commander, will leave Melbourne for Liverpool, on the 25th instant. Immediate application is requisite to insure berths.

For further particulars apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For cabin passengers only. To sail 1st May. The A1 13 years ship MOOLTAN, 600 tons, RODGERS, commander, has now all her cargo ready, and will be promptly despatched as above. Having a full poop, roomy state-rooms, offers an excellent conveyance to passengers.

Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A1 ship DAVID M'IVER, 850 tons register, commanded by Captain R. BAILLIE, is now fixed to proceed to the above port direct, and will be quickly despatched. She is well known in this trade as a superior vessel and for regularity in making quick passages.

Cargo can be received at once at the Circular Quay, and for rate of freight apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new Hamburgh clipper ship CÆSAR GODEFFROY (now on her first voyage), N. STORTENBECKER commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay, and having the principal part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. This vessel presents a first-rate opportunity for cabin passengers, and has comfortable accommodation for a limited number in the second cabin.

Apply to KIRCHNER and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE. April 10

FOR SALE or CHARTER, a fine colonial-built Schooner, ready for sea at once. R. T. FORD, Bridge-st.

CHARTER WANTED.—The barque WILLIAM HYDE, Captain M'INDOE will, on her return from New Zealand, in about a month hence, be open for another charter to Bluff Harbour, or any other port of New Zealand with stock. This vessel is admirably adapted for carrying sheep, cattle, or horses, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Vessel of 80 to 100 tons. Letters addressed to Box 152, Post Office.

NOTICE.—Neither the Captain or Consignees of the barkentine CARBON will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. A. W. SAMPSON, master. April 17th.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.—Proprietors of the Patent Slip, Sussex-street, will take Ships on their Slip from this date at a reduction of fifty per cent. on former rates.

A. S. N. CO.'S PATENT SLIP DOCK and Ship-repairing Yard Pyrmont, Sydney.—Vessels of any tonnage can be repaired at the above establishment, which is now in full operation, and where a large assortment of timber, masts, spars, and other material is kept on hand. The works are under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Scott, patentee of the Slip and a practical shipwright. First-class carpenters and other tradesmen are employed for the expeditious execution of repairs in a tradesmanlike manner.

The scale of charges, which are moderate, may be obtained on application to Mr. Scott, at the Slip, or to the undersigned.

A. S. N. Co., JAMES PATERSON, manager.

Sydney, 22nd September.

PIC-NICS, WEDDING PARTIES, &c.—For HIRE a small Steamer always ready. Apply to PERDRIAU and CO., Balmain Steam Ferry Company.

PATENT SLIP, HEAVING-DOWN WHARF, and SHIP BUILDING YARD.—To shipowners, Captains, and agents.—The undersigned, having made arrangements with the A.S.N. Company for the use of their magnificent patent slip, is now in a position to undertake every description of work connected with shipping, having a large staff of first-rate workmen, together with an extensive assortment of spars, timber, planking, &c., he is enabled to guarantee despatch with reasonable orms. Orders left with Mr. T. Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street, or at the Building-yard, will meet with immediate attention. JOHN CUTHBERT, ship-builder, Cuthbert's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL.—The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS in connection with the above will be preached in Pitt-street Chapel, on SUNDAY next, the 20th instant; that in the Morning by the Rev. HUGH DARLING; and that in the Evening, by the Rev. S. C. KENT, after which collections will be made in aid of the funds of the Institution. In the afternoon there will be a service for the children in the same place, to be conducted by the Rev. Dr. ROSS, at which other Sabbath schools are invited to attend. Service to commence in the Morning at 11; in the Afternoon, at 3; and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock.

CAMELLIA SHOW.—The Council of the Horticultural Improvement Society of New South Wales will hold a Camellia Show in July next, at which any other flowers in season may be exhibited. WILLIAM DEANE, hon. secretary, pro tem. Hunter-street.

LOYAL UNITED BROTHERS' LODGE, No. 3592, I.O.F.M.U.—The Members of the above Lodge are requested to notice that the Adjourned Financial Committe will take place on MONDAY, the 21st, at half-past seven o'clock, at their Lodge Room, Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets. By order of the N. G. D. DEWSON, secretary.

MR. CANE'S Commercial School, Stanley-street, Hyde-park.

EVENING SCHOOL for writing, arithmetic, &c., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Mr. Cane's School, Stanley-street.

A LADY, pupil of Mdme. Michaud's, will be happy to attend two or three families, to give lessons in Dancing, with the exercises necessary to that accomplishment—such as the entrée and sortie from a drawing-room, &c., &c. Communications from the suburbs attended to. Address H. F. C., HERALD Office.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC, newly imported by the undersigned.—Songs from Il Trovatore, Breeze of the Night, 'Twas Night and all around was Still, Ah I have sigh'd to rest me; Weep for the brave ones, England; Stars of the Summer Night, speak gently; The May Queen, While the Christmas Log is Burning, Trust in Providence, The Gipsy, I'll whisper to Thee, The Forest Fairy, The Postman's Knock, I heard Thy Fate without a Tear, Battle of the Tchernaya, The Malakhoff, The Fall of Sebastopol, The Night Flowers, Di Quella Pira, The Girl I left behind Me, The Sardinian Polka, La Parisienne; Ah si, ben mio; Red, White, and Blue; Alpine March, The Malakhoff Galop, Annie Laurie, Fall of Sebastopol, D'Albert's Album for 1856. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

PIANOFORTES TUNED, Repaired, Selected, Valued, Lent on Hire, and Exchanged.—H. R. HURFORD, 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street. N.B. Instruments, &c., removed by spring vans in both town and country.

MUSIC STOOLS, in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and Zebra.—H. R. HURFORD, 76, Castlereagh-street.

PIANOFORTE INSULATORS, just landed.—Use to prevent injury from damp, and give increased power. Price, 6s. and 12s. per set.—H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte importer, tuner, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street.

CONCERTINAS, with 48 notes, double action, and very superior tone and quality. D. BUIST and SON, Bridge-street.

PIANOFORTES, by the best makers, in walnut and rosewood cases. D. BUIST and SON, Bridge-street.

CORNOPEONS.—Just received, the new model patent cornopeon, 4 to 5 guineas. D. BUIST and SON.

HARMONIUMS and FLUTINAS.—Several cases, direct from Paris. D. BUIST and SON, Bridge-st.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 19, Bridge-street.

38, HUNTER-STREET.—MOSS, musicseller, where may be had the new patriotic song—What will they say in England? sung by Madame Bishop; also, Sebastopol is won, Minnie, and many favourite ballads of the day. Harmoniums on SALE or HIRE, and all other musical instruments.

INVISIBLE FRAME SPECTACLES, of the most beautiful workmanship, at MOSS', 38, Hunter-street.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—

While sitting in our rattan chair,
Where we sat many an eve,
With thoughts enow, save those of care,
We banish those that grieve.
Life is so short, 'tis not worth while
To brood o'er thoughts that breed no smile.

We traced the Old Home in those years
When fancy's vacant joys
Made glad the hearts, and calm'd the fears,
Of ruddy girls and boys.
But here we ceased, why—do not ask it,
A lady came to buy a basket.

When gone, we thought it was a pity,
That ladies bright and fair,
Should find no time, while in the city,
To buy their sundry ware—
Save in those hours of eventide
Custom has business men denied.
Then ladies all who wish improvement,
Support the Early Closing Movement.

WILEY and SON, basket makers and chair caners, wholesale and retail, 11, Park-street; and 636, George-street.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—T. LACOMBE, from Paris, at Mr. Sadler's (first floor), 264, George-street.—PORTRAITS taken on paper, glass, and oilcloth; reproductions of pictures, engravings, statues, bronzes, &c. Portraits in town; also after death.

WEBB'S FASHONABLE Millinery and Straw Hat Manufactory, 31, Park-street. Every description of ladies' brown and mixed straw hats and bonnets, suitable for the present season. Also the newest patterns in wire and willow shapes, received monthly. Any description of bonnets cleaned and altered.

CHEAP BUILDING LAND on LONG CREDIT.—The Kingston allotments surrounding the Newtown Railway Station, and extending to the Parramatta-road, are for private sale. Price £1 5s. to £2 per foot. Terms, one quarter cash, residue credit extending over two years. Apply at the Rooms of MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—At a meeting of the admirers and friends of this distinguished vocalist, held on Wednesday, the 16th instant, it was unanimously resolved—That prior to her departure from the colony, a suitable token should be presented to her of their esteem for her character and talents, and of their appreciation of her public-spirited exertions to promote, at every personal sacrifice, the rational enjoyment by thousands of music of the highest excellence.

The undermentioned gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, and will be happy to receive subscriptions in aid of the above object:—

Dr. Bennett
Messrs. Isaac Levey
P. W. Meymott
T. Woolley
Philip Hart
Jacob Marks
W. G. Pennington
Edward Allan
B. Francis
W. H. Aldis
J. G. Raphael.

Subscriptions will be received by any member of the Committee, or by the hon. treasurer, Mr. PENNINGTON, 6, Wynyard-square; and any gentlemen willing to co-operate with the Committee will kindly communicate with the Treasurer, or any member of the Committee.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Grand Opera Night! BENEFIT of Mons. LAGLAISE. Madame ANNA BISHOP in the characters of LUCREZIA BORGIA, LUCIA, and MARTHA.—THIS EVENING, April 19th, the performances will commence with a Grand Scena from the Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Lucrezia Borgia..... Madame Anna Bishop
Gennaro ..... Mons. Laglaise.

To be followed by scenes and selections from Donizetti's Opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR:

Lucia ..... Madame Anna Bishop
Edgardo ..... Mons. Laglaise
Ashton..... Mr. Frank Howson.

Grand Scena and Chorus—Lucia and Ashton; Duet—Edgardo and Ashton; Mad Scene—Lucia; Scena and Finale—Edgardo.

To conclude with the second act of Flotow's celebrated Opera of MARTHA—preceded by its celebrated Overture.

Martha..... Madame Anna Bishop
Nancy ..... Mrs. Guerin
Lyonel (first time in Australia) ..... Mons. Laglaise
Plunkett..... Mr. Frank Howson.

The full and efficient orchestra, under the direction of W. H. Paling. Leader of the Orchestra—Mr. John Gibbs.

Mr. and Mrs. STARK will appear on MONDAY next, in Bulwer's play of THE LADY OF LYONS. Boxes can be secured for their first appearance from 10 to 4, at the Box Office of the Theatre.

Prices of admission—Dress circle, 7s. 6d.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Doors open at half-past seven o'clock, commence at eight; no half-price. Box Office open from 10 till 4.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Madame ANNA BISHOP as Lucrezia Borgia, THIS EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Madame ANNA BISHOP as Lucia de Lammermoor, THIS EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Madame ANNA BISHOP as Martha, THIS EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Grand Opera Night, BENEFIT of Monsieur LAGLAISE.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—On MONDAY, April 21st, these old established favourites Mr. and Mrs. Stark will appear in Bulwer's much admired play of the Lady of Lyons.

Claude Melnotte ..... Mr. James Stark
Pauline Deschapelles ..... Mrs. James Stark

Box Office open from 10 till 4.

Prices of Admission:—Private boxes, £2 2s.; dress circle, 5s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. No half-price to any part of the Theatre.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, the entertainment will commence with a laughable Farce; after which, Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.	Part II.
1. Quadrille	9. Quadrille
2. Polka	10. Polka
3. Waltz	11. Waltz
4. Quadrille	12. Quadrille
5. Polka	13. Schottische
6. Schottische	14. Polka
7. Waltz	15. Waltz
8. Galop.	16. Galop.

Prices of admission:—Ladies, 1s. each; gentlemen, 2s. each.

Conductor, Herr MOHR.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.—Mr. C. VILLARS and Madame HATTON respectfully inform the public their first Entertainment will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.—Mr. JOHN HOWSON, Professor of Music and Singing, principal tenor of the Royal Victoria and Prince of Wales Theatres, and principal tenor at St. Mary's Cathedral, begs respectfully to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and its vicinity that he has resumed his profession as instructor in the above accomplishments. Terms may be known on application to Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, George-street, and W. Johnson, Pianoforte Warehouse, Pitt-street, Sydney.

The highest references given.

MR. C. KRIEGSMANN, Professor of Music, removed from 3, Devonshire-place, William-street, into Sydney, 10, Wynyard-square.

JUST RECEIVED,
Illustrated London News, for December
Punch, for ditto
Ladies' Book of Fashion, ditto
Dublin University Magazine, ditto
Rambler, ditto
Family Herald, ditto
Little Dorritt (Dickens), Nos. 1 and 2
Reynolds' Miscellany.

Subscriptions received for the above publications.

J. MOORE, bookseller, &c, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, vols. 3 and 4.

J. MOORE, bookseller, &c., George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

CHEAP EDITIONS of the BEST WORKS.—The Clockmaker, by Sam Slick, complete, 3s.
Alton Locke; Tailor and Poet, 2s. 6d.
Mount Sorel, by the author of Emilia Wyndham, 2s.
Nellie of Truro, 2s. 6d.
Female Domination, by Mrs. Gore, 2s.
The Queen's Necklace, by Dumas, 2s.
The Yellow Frigate, by Grant, 2s.
The Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow, cheap edition, 1s. 6d.
Ditto, best edition, 6s.
The Law of Kindness, by Rev. W. G. Montgomery
The Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry, by Fitzpatrick, 7s.
Harold, by Bulwer, 2s. 6d,
Zanoni, ditto, 2s.
The Old Commodore, 2s.
The Early Choice, a Book for Daughters, by Dr. Tweedie, elegantly got up, 3s. 6d,
Suffer little Children to come unto Me! neatly bound, 2s. 6d,

J. MOORE, bookseller, &c, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

WYNYARD HOUSE, 240, George-street.—Messrs. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Sydney, and surrounding districts, that they have just received, ex Walter Hood, some beautiful specimens of winter goods. The following comprise a few of the departments, to which they invite especial attention.

MANTLES.—Just received, one case of beautifully assorted goods in velvet (plain and embossed), beaver, plush, cloth, and other fabrics, all trimmed in the newest style. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

SILKS.—Just opened, plain, striped, and shot ginces; rich, brocaded, and figured ditto; plain black French glaces; brocaded ditto; black and coloured French satins; black radzimers; gros royale, &c., &c. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

DRESSES.—Plain and embroidered French merinoes; striped and checked French llama cloths; French delaine ditto, all wool; plain and other fancy materials, just opened, by O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

FAMILY LINENS, &c.—8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 linen damasks; 6-4 to 24-4 damask cloths; napkins, 3-4, 5-8, and 7-8; ditto, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4; sheetings 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4; toilet covers, toiletting, &c.; Swiss, muslin, and lace curtains; Nottingham exhibition ditto, just opened, by O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

WE HAVE also much pleasure to state that, together with the above, we have received fresh additions to our Millinery and Bonnet Departments, and have also several packages of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, which will be ready for inspection on MONDAY. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

DRAPERY, &c., for the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The undermentioned articles being required for the Society's establishments, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward tenders with samples, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, before Noon, on TUESDAY next, viz.:—

150 rugs, cotton and woollen
600 yards osnaburgh
300 ditto brown calico
200 ditto cotton check
200 ditto blue print
100 ditto flannel
200 ditto blue stuff for petticoats
100 pairs women's shoes
120 ditto men's boots or shoes
75 ditto ditto woollen trousers
50 ditto ditto jackets
50 blue serge shirts
100 pairs 9-4 blankets
2 dozen pairs men's worsted stockings
12 dozen men's cotton check shirts.

GEORGE ALLEN, secretary.

Sydney, 18th April, 1856.

MADAME DE LOLLE has the honour to inform the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity that she has just received, from the first houses of Paris, a choice selection of millinery, velvet mantles, head-dresses, cambric embroidery, French feathers and flowers, real laces, together with a great variety of very fine baby linen. 43, Pitt-st.

FRENCH STAYS, by Madame DE LOLLE. N.B.—Nursing stays and others in great variety. Orders for wedding and mourning, and for the country, punctually executed.

VICTORIA HOUSE, Pitt-street.—The Underclothing and Baby Linen Department is now replete with every requisite. Orders punctually executed on the shortest notice. Estimates given for outfits.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.—Millinery Department.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES will show, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, in their new show-rooms, the largest and most beautiful assortment of English and Parisian millinery ever displayed in the colony. As the whole of these are new goods, and just opened, they earnestly solicit a visit THIS DAY from all their patrons and the ladies of Sydney generally.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.—Millinery Department.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES beg to announce that their new Autumn Fashions in Millinery are now open and ready for inspection in their New Show Rooms, and respectfully solicit the early attention of their numerous patrons and the ladies of Sydney generally to their unusually large and cheap stock of rice and Leton bonnets, brown and drab ditto, fancy tuscan and crinoline; also French millinery, in glacé, satin, velvet, and Jersey infants' quilted and drawn satin bonnets and hats, and an immense stock of caps, head dresses, flowers, feathers, &c.

Wedding and mourning orders punctually executed on the shortest notice.

A large stock of wedding and mourning bonnets always on hand.

CLOSED THIS EVENING, the Civet Cat, 199, George-street, and 50, King-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 122 and 124, Pitt-street.—The largest display of Autumn and Winter Novelties, in Sydney.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES have just received, ex Walter Hood and York, a splendid assortment of goods of the newest and most recherché description, consisting of silks, shawls, and velvets; mantles of the latest patterns, and materials for the season, wool plaids, French merinos and winter dresses

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a director in the room of William Walker, Esq., who resigned on his departure for England; and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.

By the 45th article of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided "That every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of directors shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the Banking House of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days at least before the day of election."

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 7th April, 1856.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that ROBERT TOOTH, Esquire, (who has temporarily occupied the seat at the Board, vacated by Mr. Walker,) has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the office of Director, to be filled at the half-yearly meeting of Proprietors on the 30th instant. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 8th April, 1856.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 568, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount and communications for the Board of directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock, on Thursdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that James Henderson, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the office of Director in this Company, vacant by the resignation of John Walker, Esq. By order of the Board. ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary. Sydney, 14th April, 1856.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the above Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY, the 6th May proximo, to receive the report of the Directors for the past six months, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order. J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

BAZAAR.—The Ladies' Committee of the Sydney Female School of Industry beg to inform their friends and the public that the usual Annual Bazaar for the benefit of that institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May.

Contributions of work, &c., will be gladly received by the Ladies of the Committee.

Lady Denison	Miss Icely
Mrs. Allwood	Mrs. Jeffreys
Mrs. Edward Aspinwall	Mrs. Manning
Mrs. Barker	Mrs. Rolleston
Miss Campbell	Lady Stephen
Mrs. Cowper	Mrs. Deas Thomson
Mrs. Darvall	Mrs. Usher
Lady Dowling	Mrs. John Woolley.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY GOODS—the proceeds to be appropriated to the liquidation of the debt on the new Congregational Church, Balmain—will be held in Balmain, on the 22nd and 23rd April. Contributions are solicited, and will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Stenhouse, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wellbank. N.B.—Entrance tickets to be had of Mr. Hunt, Jamison-street; Mr. S. Goold, Pitt-street; and Messrs. Waugh and Cox, George-street.—Price, one shilling, including passage free per steam ferry boats to Balmain.

TO ARCHITECTS.—The Darlinghurst Church Building Committee are desirous of receiving designs for a new Church to be erected on their site adjoining the Church of England school-house, Victoria-street; the building to contain accommodation for not fewer than 700 persons, in open sittings, without galleries. The whole expense, exclusive of steeple, not to exceed £6000. The building to be so constructed as to admit of the future addition of tower and steeple. Each design to contain a ground plan, three geometrical elevations, one transverse, and one longitudinal section, a specification, and an estimate in detail. The drawing to be on a scale of six feet to an inch, to be coloured only with China ink, or sepia, and to be sent under motto, with the real name of the competitor, enclosed in a sealed envelope, to the undersigned, at the City Commissioners' Office, on or before SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at noon. The successful competitor to be employed as architect of the building, provided he be otherwise approved of. If not employed as architect, he will be paid a premium of one per cent. upon the amount of his estimate, such premium to be deducted from the usual commission of the architect employed in his stead. JOHN RAE, honorary secretary.

DR. BERNCASTLE, M.R.C.P.L., removed to 10, Wynyard-square. At home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS in morocco cases, 10s.: lockets, 15s. GREEN, 41, King-street East.

DR. WILSON, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1852,) 55, Elizabeth-street, three doors north of King-street.

J. RUDD, Bricklayer and Plasterer. Colouring and Paperhanging, &c., at 33, King-street West.

JOHN GLASSOP, Haircutter, Wig Maker, and Perfumer, 310, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel. Wigs, bands, plaits, rollers, ringlets, &c., &c. Orders punctually executed.

LUSITANIAN and respectable Dancing Saloon, open every evening, 65, Sussex-street. Admission—gentlemen, 2s.; ladies, free.

MRS. MOORE'S Establishment for Young Ladies, Mayflower Cottage, opposite Lyndhurst College, Glebe. Vacancies for Two Boarders.

MOLISON and BLACK, Ship Brokers, General and Custom House Agents, 18, Macquarie-place.

MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured. 39, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario).—Mineral teeth, of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B. Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

MR. WILLIAM WEAVER, Architect and Civil Engineer, requests that all communications may be addressed to him, at his Office, Terry's-buildings, 25, Pitt-street.

MRS. ATKINSON has Vacancies for Boarders, or Families from the Country. 1, Cumberland-street.

MORETON BAY.—SCOTT and CO., auctioneers and brokers, Ipswich.

MR. REDMAN, Solicitor. Office and residence removed to York-street, opposite Police Office.

MRS. SHEPHERD, No. 28, Prince-street, will be happy to receive Four or Five Single Gentlemen as Boarders or Partial Boarders. A private sitting room may be had if required. April 14.

MORUVA.—Mr. OLIVER LODGE will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the above district.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The business of this Journal will be removed to the new and spacious offices, Hunter and Pitt streets, early in June.

OURANG-OUTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods; Boa Constrictor, &c., exhibited at 30, Hunter-street.

P. DIGNAM and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Goulburn.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, tuner, repairer, and regulator, having concluded his engagement with Mr. Johnson, of Pitt-street, respectfully solicits the support of his friends and the public. Mr. B. offers an experience of nearly twenty years with the most eminent firms in London as a guarantee of his ability, and trusts, by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public favour.—44, King-street East.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 282, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, December 31.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM SPEER has removed his business from the Commercial to the Bethel Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street. Sydney, April 17.

THE MISSES BURSILL, Dressmakers, 167, Pitt-street South, Sydney, opposite the School of Arts, successors to Miss Lloyd, late of George-street.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodiotype Portraits taken daily in a spacious skylight room, in any weather. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

CRAYON COLLODIOTYPE PORTRAITS.—The public are invited to view these exquisitely beautiful and entirely novel specimens of Photographic portraiture. They can be taken on an unusually large scale, and possess the delicacy and vividness of the most highly-finished crayon or water colour portraits, and being free from glare, can be seen in any light. Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, next door but one to the Post Office. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

INVESTMENTS in Government Debentures, and the Shares of the several Banking and other Companies, may always be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, stock and share broker, No. 25, late 356, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Established January 1st, 1849, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

"On the Principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members."

Directors.

Chairman—Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. E. Murnin, Esq.
F. Ellsworth, Esq. | Dr. James Mitchell, M.L.C.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.L.C. | W. H. Christie, Esq., M.L.C.
Bankers—The Commercial Banking Company.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. C. Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

The Tables of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 18 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£5 6 7
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 3

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society.

The above tables at last investigation, produced to the policies then entitled to participate, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—CHIEF OFFICES, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.

BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.

ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.
GRANTING Endowments for children and for old age.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.

All the profits of each branch belong to the members of such branch. It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most successful British Offices; whilst from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about THREE TIMES those secured by the most liberal British joint stock companies.

BONUSES may be applied to the extinction of future annual premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.

SURRENDERS accepted on equitable terms.

ALL WAR RISK incurred in the colony during the present Russian war borne by the society.

GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

LOANS on policies on favourable terms.

CLAIMS payable three months after proof of death.

PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies; from the medical officers throughout this colony; or at the Head Office, from

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.

Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY:
Edward Knox, Esq., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | Joseph S. Willis, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq. | Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
SURVEYOR—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
RESIDENT SECRETARY—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

Capital subscribed exceeding.....£1,600,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding.....600,000
Of which £100,000 is invested in the Colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £150,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special arrangement.

Goods and Stocks-in-Trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.

Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged per cent., not less than 12s. per cent. per annum.

The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurances on Lives. No entrance or admission fees are required, nor is any additional premium charged to officers in the army or navy, unless called into actual service. The following are amongst the advantages held out by the Company:—

Two Scales of Premiums, one lower than those of most other companies; the other carrying Guaranteed Additions, or entitling to Guaranteed Reductions in the Future Premiums, on a plan entirely new and peculiar to this Institution. The scale of reductions which are guaranteed ranges from 32½ to 52 per cent. on the Amount of Premium, and the Bonus contingent only on the continuance of the life doubles the amount of the policy.

No Liability of Partnership, these reductions and additions not being contingent upon profits.

Policies are issued upon the half-premium system, and on an ascending scale.

Surrenders of Policies are accepted on very liberal terms; and Claims are paid within three months after proof of death.

No extra charge to members of the Volunteer Corps.

PREMIUM TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.	1st Bonus after 10 payments.	Reduced Premium in 2nd Bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 13 7	1 19 0	8 10 0	1 6 1	1 0 3	1 2 0
30	2 2 6	2 9 5	9 0 10	1 12 9	1 6 6	1 7 0
40	2 16 5	3 5 5	10 3 4	2 2 9	1 11 5	1 14 9
50	3 19 6	4 12 4	11 13 4	2 10 1	2 3 6	2 10 3
60	6 1 6	7 1 3	15 18 4	4 4 1	3 13 9	4 9 1

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

Agents for both departments: At Moreton Bay, R. Towns and Co. Maitland—Jeremiah Leisam. Newcastle—Bingle and Son. Goulburn—William Chatfield. Windsor—William Walker. Bathurst—James Stirling Home. Campbelltown—James Turner. Pambula—Medical Referee, Richard Bligh, Esq. For the Fire Department: At Gundagai—Joseph Chalder and Co.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums).

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER and CO., agents.
George-street, 22nd December.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Council.

DIRECTORS:
George Allen, Esq., Chairman.
R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., Vice-Chairman | John Fairfax, Esq. | John Taylor, Esq.
Walter Beames, Esq.

AUDITORS:
David Jones, Esq. | A. Stanger Leathes, Esq.

SOLICITOR:
George Wigram Allen, Esq.

ENGINEER:
E. O. Moriarty, Esq.

Applications for shares will be received at the Company's Office, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street, where circulars and plans and every information may be obtained.

THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In order to extend the benefits of the Society to the country districts, the Directors have appointed the following gentlemen medical referees, by appearing before whom the personal attendance of applicants in Sydney may be dispensed with.

Parramatta, Richard Greenup, Esq., M.D.
Windsor, Henry Day, Esq.
Braidwood, Alex. M'Alister, Esq., M.D.
Wollongong, George Prowd Lambert, Esq.
Bathurst, Richard Machattie, Esq., M.D.
Scone, Joseph Docker, Esq.
Brisbane, Kearsey Cannon, Esq., M.D.
Maitland, Andrew Liddell, Esq.
Ditto, Michael M'Cartney, Esq.
Kiama, John Moon, Esq.
Newcastle, J. B. Stacy, Esq.
Yass, Allan Campbell, Esq.
Goulburn, Robert Waugh, Esq.
Panbula, Twofold Bay, Richard Bligh, Esq., M.D.
Armidale, William Morris, Esq.

From all of whom, as well as from any of the Agents of the Society, prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Office—Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, agents.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER and CO., 541, George-street.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY; with which is incorporated THE UNITED GUARANTEED AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Chief Office, 36, Old Jewry, London.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance business on terms peculiarly favourable to the assured.

Guarantee Policies of Fidelity in all occupations where security is required are also issued to approved applicants.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and further information, may be obtained on application to the Agent, at the office of the Society, 1, Jamison-street, between 11 and 3.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—ALLIANCE LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew Lane, London, Established by Act of Parliament, 1824; Capital, £5,000,000 sterling.

PRESIDENTS:
Samuel Gurney, Esq. | Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

DIRECTORS:
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P. | John Irving, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart. | Louis Lucas, Esq.
Sir George Carroll | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson | Baron L. D. Rothschild, M.P.
James Fletcher, Esq. | Sir A. N. De Rothschild, Bart.
Charles Gibbes, Esq. | Oswald Smith, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Melvil Wilson, Esq.

The undersigned hold a power of attorney from the Presidents and Directors of this Company, and will effect assurances on approved lives to the extent of £2000 sterling. Claims are settled in the colony. Agents are instructed to notify that in future the Government Stamp Duty payable on life policies shall in all cases be borne by the Company.

WERE and PRITCHARD.

N.B.—The personal attendance of applicants is necessary.

Offices, Circular Wharf, Sydney.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on specie, produce, or freights, not exceeding in any one vessel £20,000 on specie, and £15,000 on produce and freight from Sydney for Melbourne to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.

The policies will be made payable, in case of loss, at the option of the assured, as under:—

In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
" London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co.
" Calcutta, by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.
" Bombay, by Messrs. Remington and Co.
" Manila, by Messrs. B. A. Barretto and Co.
" Singapore, by Messrs. John Purvis and Co.
And in Sydney by the undersigned.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels (free from average, unless general).

FROM SYDNEY.

To Great Britain, 2 per cent.		To Java	2 per cent.
China	2½ "	Ceylon	2 "
Singapore	2 "	Mauritius	2 "
Manila	2½ "	California	2 "
India	2½ "	South America	2 "

To the Cape of Good Hope, 2 per cent.

TO OR FROM SYDNEY.

To Port Phillip, 1½ per cent.		To Auckland ...	1½ per cent.
Do per steamer	1 "	Port Nicholson	2 "
Adelaide	1½ "	Nelson	2½ "
Swan River ...	2½ "	Port Cooper...	3 "
Launceston ...	1½ "	Port Otago ...	2½ "
Hobart Town..	1 "		

N.B.—Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent extra. THACKER and CO., agents, 541, George-street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE, TRUST AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION, Lothbury, London.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5, Vict., cap. 92.

Subscribed capital, One Million.

A list of the proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

PATRONS.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Newcastle
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Melbourne.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Tasmania
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Adelaide.

SYDNEY COMMITTEE.
Rev. Robert Allwood | J. A. Jackson, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P. | Robert Tooth, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER.
B. O'Brien, M.D.

AGENTS.
CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.

N.B.—Assurances may be effected for any period, from one year to the whole term of life. Premiums may be made payable quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. The assured do not participate in profits, and the premiums are, therefore, fixed upon a very economical scale.

GOULBURN MARKET HOUSE TAVERN, Auburn-street.—HENRY WILSON respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of the district, and the public in general, that he has just opened the MARKET HOUSE TAVERN, in Auburn-street, immediately facing the Market-square.

The house has been fitted up in the true London style, and is admirably suited for all classes of society, being in the very centre of this great and daily increasing town.

Gentlemen wishing to stay at the Market House Tavern will find the terms economical, and the arrangements of every description replete with comfort.

Mechanics, tradesmen, farming men, &c., and in fact persons of every class, can find comfortable entertainment in the Market House Tavern.

At the Assizes, the Court of Quarter Sessions, and at all times, luncheon, sandwiches, &c., at a moment's notice.

There are a great many sleeping apartments in the Market House Tavern, comfortably fitted up; in fact it has been the study of the proprietor of the Market House Tavern to provide amply and liberally for man and beast.

HENRY WILSON trusts that the public will kindly afford him a share of patronage, and they cannot fail to be satisfied with the arrangements of the Market House Tavern.

Liquors, wines, ale, porter, cordials, liqueurs, &c., of first-rate quality, have been selected from first-rate Sydney houses.

Good stabling.

HENRY WILSON. Goulburn, 22nd March, 1856.

STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—8-horse power engine and boiler, 1 pair of 4 feet French burr stones, with dressing and smut machines, with all driving gear, and all connections complete, weight about 5½ tons, £615.

12-h. p. ditto, 2 pairs, &c., weight 9 tons .....£ 980
16-h. p. ditto, 3 ditto, &c., weight 11½ tons £1310
20-h. p. ditto, 4 ditto, &c., weight 14½ tons £1690
25-h. p. ditto, 5 ditto, &c., weight 18 tons £2115

The above machinery, guaranteed complete, delivered in Sydney, and proper working drawing supplied for the erection of mill and machinery. A patent dressing machine can be supplied with any of the above for a further sum of £50. Flue boilers charged £2 per horse power extra.

From the great experience the undersigned have had in manufacturing flour in all machinery, having within the last two years fitted upwards of 45 pairs of millstones in New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, they are enabled to supply work much better adapted to the wants of the colonies than can possibly be imported by any other house not practically conversant with the business; and weight being a great consideration where the cost of land transport is so great, the above machinery is constructed as light as possible, consistent with due strength and efficiency.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, and Sussex-street Engine Works.

HOOPER'S Water Cushions.—F. E. SLOPER informs the public he has received a few of the above most useful articles. Also, a case of medicines from the Apothecaries' Hall, London. F. E. SLOPER, dispenser, William-street.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from my paddock, at the Field of Mars, on the 4th instant, a black Horse, aged, about 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder S, star on the forehead, with lumps on his shoulders from fly bites. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the said horse to the undersigned; or a further reward of £5 will be paid, if stolen, on conviction of the thief or thieves. JOHN HACKETT. April 16th, 1856.

£5 REWARD.—The undersigned hereby offers a reward of Five Pounds for the apprehension of WILLIAM MALONE, who absconded from his hired service on Monday night last, the 31st March, and is supposed to have gone to the diggings. When last seen he was in company with a red-haired boy named John Fitzgerald. The two boys are nearly of a height, and each carrying a bundle. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Malone, whose description is below. Name, William Malone, answers to the name of "Billy;" age, about 14 years; native of the colony (half caste); long black hair, large black eyes, front tooth out, and scar on nose; wears a Panama hat. RICHARD HILL, Bent-street. April 3.

£30 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, on the night of the 6th instant, from my paddock, Pemberton Grange, Parramatta, a Dark Bay Cart Horse, aged, about 15 hands high, small piece off top of ear, branded JC over WT conjoined on shoulder, white spot in forehead, collar marked, very powerful made, answers to the name of "Boxer." The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief or thieves; and if strayed, the sum of £5 will be paid on delivery of the horse above described to the undersigned. WILLIAM TINDALL. Parramatta, April 17, 1856.

£50 REWARD.—It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned, duly appointed agent and attorney for Australia, for A. Clouzeau, of St. Jean d'Angely-Cognac, that various persons are again using the name of A. Clouzeau, by labelling a spurious article called brandy (particularly for the Victoria, late Port Phillip, market), to the injury of A. Clouzeau, and the sale of his genuine article. This is to give notice, that any person giving such information that will lead to the detection of any person or persons using the name of A. Clouzeau upon label or otherwise, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, or any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, shall receive the above reward, by applying to my attorneys, Messrs. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, Pitt-street, or to ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

N.B.—The above facts of fraudulent labels have been sworn to at the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor of the City of London, on the 19th day of November, 1853.

STRAYED, in November, 1855, a Bay Horse, bald face, wall-eyed, near hind foot white, supposed to have been making his way to Manero, if not stolen; branded J in circle on the near shoulder. Twenty pounds reward, if stolen; and one pound reward, if strayed. Information to be given to Mr. DONALD M'KAY, Wallandbeen Station, Yass. April 14.

FOUND, on the Richmond-road, last week, a Silver Watch, with double back, and minute hand; maker's name, Thomas Watson, Liverpool; No. 301; attached to a piece of ribbon and key. The owner can receive it on application to Mr. L. WHITE, Windsor, and paying the expense of advertising.

INFORMATION is required respecting THOMAS BUNCE, alias THOMAS THOMPSON, who is said to have carried on business as a wholesale butcher in Market-street, Sydney. He arrived in the colony about 1828, and is reported, in England, as having died in 1842. The date of his death and other particulars are desired. Any parties who can give the information will greatly oblige the advertisers, by addressing SPICER BROTHERS, HERALD OFFICE.

PATRICK RYAN, from Donohill, county Tipperary, Ireland, lately at Mrs. Finch's, West Maitland. Information respecting him requested by MARY WHITE, Brighton, near Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.—Tenders for constructing certain fittings in the Hall of the Museum, agreeable to Plans and specifications to be seen on application to the Secretary, will be received at the Museum up to 10 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 19th April. G. F. ANGAS, secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICES.—TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for erecting the walls of a building for offices for the Sydney Insurance Company on their property, at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, Sydney. The plans and specification can be seen on application to Mr. HUME, of Elizabeth-street, Architect, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant. The directors of the above Company will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. April 8.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for Building Two Cottages at the Glebe. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, to whom Tenders are to be delivered on or before THURSDAY, May 1. The proprietor will not be bound to accept any tender, unless perfectly satisfactory.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY next, for the paving of the footway in front of five houses in George-street, in accordance with the plans and specification exhibited in the Office of the City Commissioners. Tenders to specify price per foot for the several kinds of materials. NORTON, SON, and BARKER. 17th April, 1856.

TENDERS will be received until Saturday next for re-shingling the Globe Tavern, at the corner of Castlereagh and Market streets. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, 4, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 17th April, 1856.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—In the Insolvent Estate of James Smith Norrie, of George-street, Sydney, chemist and druggist.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 5th May next, for the purchase of the stock-in-trade, fixtures, goodwill, and lease of house and premises, &c., belonging to the above insolvent. Address, Mr. JOHN MORRIS, official assignee, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

MUDBANK AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—A Requisition having been presented to the Magistrates in Petty Sessions assembled, for the district of Sydney, by the Trustees of the Mudbank and Cook's River Road, requesting (as their appointment as Trustees for the said road, will cease on the 29th instant,) that a meeting of the proprietors of land in and within three miles of and usually approached by the said road might be called, for the purpose of newly electing trustees for the said road; we hereby give notice that a public meeting of such proprietors will be holden at this office, before Daniel Egan, Esq., presiding magistrate, assisted by Messrs. Elisha Hayes and James Waller, assessors, on FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of April instant, between the hours of one and two of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of newly electing five trustees for such road, conformably to the Act of Council, 4 Vic. No. 12.

Given under our hands at the Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, this fourth day of April, 1856.

JOHN M'LERIE, J.P.
J. S. DOWLING, J.P.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENRITH and surrounding Districts.—W. D. MATTHEWS begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him since commencing business, and to announce that his new house will be opened on SATURDAY, April 19th, with a varied assortment of goods suitable for the country trade.

W. D. M. assures his customers and the public generally that his goods are always purchased for cash, and cash only; and are procured at the best markets, of the best description, and at the lowest possible price, thereby enabling him to offer very great advantages to those who honour him with their commands.

W. D. M.'s whole attention will be devoted to promote the interests of his patrons, and his well known judgment, always exercised in selecting suitable stock; and he trusts that by a strict attention to business, and by keeping to that straightforward system which always has so eminently characterised him, he will secure a continuance of that support hitherto so liberally bestowed and so thankfully enjoyed.

Railway House, Penrith, April 12th, 1856.

N.B.—The old house will be closed on TUESDAY, 15th instant, in order to give time to move the stock.

IF YOU WISH a Good Head of Hair, try a bottle of PRATT'S DEVONIAN CREAM, which is one of the best preparations extant, for strengthening and promoting the growth of the hair.

This elegant and useful preparation is now extensively known and as extensively approved.

It keeps the hair from falling off
It greatly embellishes its appearance
It prevents it from turning prematurely grey.

Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing and family chemist, 28, Parramatta-street; and sold in Sydney by him and by Mr. Abraham, George-street; Mr. Watson, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Baxter, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Henry, Lower George-street; Mr. Redford, Argyle-street; Mr. Gershon, Park-street; at Newtown, by Mr. Mummery; at Parramatta, by Messrs. Walker and Rowling; at Windsor, by Mr. Mountford; and at Appin, by Mr. Armstrong, in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

THE FRENCH EMBROCATION for Rheumatism Gout, Sciatica, or Lumbago.—Sold, wholesale and retail, by appointment of the proprietor, by Mr. GEORGE HEATH, George-street, Sydney; Mr. PINNEY, Parramatta-street; and Mr. F. E. SLOPER, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the business of Custom House Agent as heretofore; and from his well-known experience in this particular branch, being the successor to the former firm of Thornton and Church, and having had the whole management of the Custom House business in the late firm of Church and Molison, he begs to solicit a continuance of their support. WALTER CHURCH. Sydney, 2nd April, 1856.

MR. FRANCIS H. GRUNDY, (Surveyor to the "Liverpool and London Insurance Company," and to the "Sydney Road Trust,") has added to his profession of Civil Engineer and Surveyor, the business of Estate Agent, and is prepared to execute all commissions with which he may be favoured. 30, Hunter-street, Sydney.

CHARLES JOHN INGREY, from Ashwell, Hertfordshire, who came in the ship Gilmore, would oblige his cousins by addressing a letter to J. P. and W. P. EDWARDS, Caledonia Hotel, Murchison, Victoria.

JOHANNAH BOYLSON, who left home on last week, is earnestly requested to return, or communicate with her parents. April 17.

JOHN BROADWOOD and SON'S Pianofortes. WILLIAM KING, importer, 89, George-street.

OLIVER STAINES, Labour and Advertising Office, Lower George-street, Sydney.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman,

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that THOMAS ROWE and RICHARD ROWE, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, builders, did, for the considerations therein mentioned, make and execute an assignment of all their real and other estate, whatsoever and wherever, to WILLIAM JAMES LENNON, of the same place, broker, and JOHN RANKIN, of Sydney aforesaid, timber merchant, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. And further, that the said indenture was duly executed by them and the said trustees, and attested according to the provisions of the Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales in that case made and provided. And further, that the said indenture now lies for inspection and execution at the offices of Messrs. Templeton and Jones, solicitors, 221, George-street, Sydney.

Dated this fifteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

THOS. ROWE
RICHD. ROWE
W. J. LENNON
J. RANKIN.

Witness to the signatures of Thomas Rowe, William James Lennon, and John Rankin—L. SAMUEL, J.P.
Witness to the signature of Richard Rowe—L. SAMUEL, J.P.

In the Assignment of Thomas and Richard Rowe, builders.

It is requested that all claims against the above estate be at once sent in to the trustees, under cover, to Mr. W. J. Lennon, 25, Pitt-street, one of the trustees, to whom all parties indebted thereto are to pay their accounts.

TEMPLETON and JONES, 221, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Consulate-General of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Genoa, at Sydney.
17th April, 1856.

In virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the exequatur of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, I have this day nominated and appointed Monsieur FABRICIUS FABIANI Vice-Consul of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Genoa, resident at Melbourne, Victoria.

STUART A. DONALDSON,
Consul-General of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Genoa.
P. A. DUTRUC, Chancellor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the Insolvent Estate of George Octavious Etheridge.—Creditors in this estate who have not proved their claims are requested to call a special meeting for that purpose, in order that a plan of distribution may be lodged, without delay. F. W. PERRY, Official Assignee. 38, Elizabeth-street, 18th April, 1856.

TO STONEMASONS and QUARRYMEN.—Tenders Wanted for a Stone Foundation for a Steam Mill. Apply to FURLONG and KENNEDY, Bathurst-street, West.

TENDERS wanted for taking down a Brick Chimney. Apply to FURLONG and KENNEDY, bottom of Bathurst-street.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Prize Cups for Malting Barley.—The undersigned will give a cup of the value of thirty guineas for the best sample of malting barley, and a cup of the value of fifteen guineas for the second best sample of malting barley, subject to the following rules:—

1st.—That the barley shall be grown in the colony of New South Wales during 1855.

2nd.—Persons intending to compete must apprise the undersigned of their intention of so doing on or before 1st August next.

3rd.—The samples to be exhibited to be not less than three bushels, and shall be taken from a quantity of not less than 100 bushels, and delivered at the Kent Brewery, Parramatta-street, for exhibition, on the 16th April, 1856.

4th.—That, if required, the judges to have the option of comparing the samples gaining the prizes with the bulk.

R. E. and F. TOOTH, Kent Brewery, Sydney. May 3, 1855.

In accordance with the above advertisement, the cups have been open for competition, at the Kent Brewery, THIS DAY, but as no samples have been submitted, they are necessarily withdrawn, although fourteen individuals gave notice of their intention to compete for the same.

Kent Brewery, 16th April, 1856.

ROW'S EMBROCATION, OR FARMER'S FRIEND.—This invaluable compound is now universally admitted to be one of the most efficient preparations ever discovered; and in all cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, galls with the saddle or collar, swellings, stiffness of joints, &c., is a never failing remedy. The numerous and well authenticated communications which the proprietors are daily receiving of its surprising utility, convinces them that ere long it will be found in every stockholder's establishment throughout the colony. May be had, wholesale, of JOHN and E. ROW, at their establishment, King-street and Bank Court, and retail of all respectable storekeepers. In jars, 3s. 6d. each.

Surprising cure effected by Row's Embrocation or Farmer's Friend.

(Letter from Lord Ashburton's Bailiff:)

Lake, Buckland Filleigh, April 12th, 1852.

Mr. Row,—Sir,—I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend to agriculturists in general the use of your Embrocation or Farmer's Friend, having had occasion to use it in different instances when accidents have happened to our horses, &c. One case in particular I beg to notice. Two men were ploughing in a field, they met at a corner, the horses came in contact with each other, the crook of the hames of one horse ran into the breast of the other its full length; with great difficulty it was extracted, tearing out the flesh and skin with it. When the horse was taken home I immediately ordered Mr. Row's Embrocation to be syringed into the wound, which was duly attended to twice or three times a day, and without sewing up the wound, which is too often done, by so doing you prevent that discharge which ought to be encouraged, and the death of the animal is the consequence. I believe it to be the best Embrocation for general purposes which can be used. In the short space of two weeks the horse was perfectly sound and again able to work as before; many persons who saw the case considered the horse would never be worth a shilling.

I beg to remain, yours respectfully,
LAWRENCE STEPHENSON, Bailiff to Lord Ashburton.

AGENTS for the SALE of ROW'S EMBROCATION, or Farmers' Friend.

Bathurst—Mr. J. Parker, wholesale agent for the Western District.
Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan, storekeeper.
Berrima—Mr. J. Powell, ditto.
Bungendore—Mr. Marshall, ditto.
Camden—Mr. C. Mincll, ditto.
Campbelltown—Mr. Fowler, ditto.
Clarence Town—Mr. Lyall, ditto.
Dunmore—Mr. George Roberts, ditto.
Goulburn—Messrs. Vernon and Melene, ditto.
Gresford—Mr. S. Johnson, ditto.
Guygong—Mr. Rowe, ditto.
Hinton—Mr. J. Newman, ditto.
Kiama—J. G. Wilson and Co., ditto.
Mudgee—Mr. A. Lamont, ditto.
Maitland, West—Mr. A. Partridge, druggist.
Maitland, East—Mr. Nainby, ditto.
Morpeth—Mr. Getty, ditto.
Newcastle—Mr. J. Hollingsworth, ditto.
Ditto—Mr. Knaggs, ditto.
Paterson—Mr. W. Cann, storekeeper.
Penrith—Mr. Munn, ditto.
Picton—Mr. Lorkins, ditto.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Fountain, furrier.
Richmond—Mr. J. W. Grinsell, storekeeper.
Rylestone—Mr. W. W. Armstrong, ditto.
Singleton—Mr. Leslie, druggist.
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp, storekeeper.
St. Mary's—Mr. Royal, ditto.
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker, Post Office.
Twofold Bay—Mr. George Barclay, storekeeper.
Windsor—Mr. R. Edwards, druggist.
Wollongong—Hurlstone and Co., storekeeper.
Wide Bay and Burnett District—Mr. Power, ditto.

GEORGE DAVIS, Agent, Collector, &c., 27, Park-street.

SEED POTATOES.—A very fine lot of New Zealand Seed Potatoes for SALE. W. NIXON and CO., Union Wharf.

SULPHURIC ACID, 3d. per lb., for SALE. J. E. BLAKE, Union Wharf

COLONIAL WINE for SALE—Irrawang, &c., in cask and bottle. J. E. BLAKE, Union Wharf.

FOR SALE, at W. TAYLOR'S Timber Yard, foot of Market-street,
Hardwood flooring boards, at 20s. per 100 feet
1¼ inch pitch pine flooring boards, of a superior quality, at 25s. per 100 feet.
200 panel doors, at 14s. each
Baltic and American deals
Cedar and hardwood in any quantities at reduced prices.
All orders punctually attended to.

SHEET ZINC.—HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

GALVANIZED IRON TILES and Ridge Capping, patent. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FINE MAURITIUS SUGARS. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

EVANS' BOTTLED ALE, in 4 dozen casks. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

PATENT MANILA CORDAGE, assorted sizes. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

TO QUARRYMEN, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS and Others.—For SALE or Hire, a few of Henderson's patent Derrick Cranes, capable of lifting four tons.

Timber merchants, quarrymen, builders, or any parties carrying on large works, should have one or two of these cranes, by which a very great saving is effected both in labour and time.

The undersigned will superintend their erection, and set them in proper working order, and at any time attend to their removal, the only expense being for labour.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM MACDONALD, Macquarie-place.

TWO-HORSE COUNTRY WAGONS, with canvas tops; the most complete and useful article ever imported for country purposes. For SALE, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf; or, at their late premises, Macquarie-place.

OBSERVE! OBSERVE! OBSERVE! OBSERVE!—THIS DAY is the re-opening of the Great Clothing Establishment, of 82, Pitt-street, where the greatest bargains are to be had, all goods being marked in plain figures, from which no abatement can be made. To give the trade and large purchasers a fair chance, Five per Cent. will be allowed on all parcels over Ten Pounds.

Coats.	Coats.	Coats.	Coats.
Black shooting coats £0 12 0	£0 15 6	£1 3 0
Fancy doeskin ... 0 10 6	0 14 0	1 2 6
Naval coat 0 14 6	0 7 6	1 8 0
Raglan coat 1 1 0	1 5 0	1 11 6
Frock coats 1 8 0	1 12 0	2 5 0
Dress coats 0 18 0	1 5 0	2 0 0
Oxonian... ... ... 0 17 6	1 3 0	1 10 0
Melton 0 18 6	1 5 0	1 13 4
Cambridge 0 19 0	1 11 0	2 10 0
Alpaca coats 0 3 6	0 5 0	0 10 6
Pilot coats 0 15 6	0 18 6	1 1 0
Devonshire drab double coats, from		2 0 0
Seal coats, from ... 1 10 0	1 15 0	3 10 0
Trousers.	**Trousers.**	**Trousers.**	**Trousers.**
Black cloth trousers 0 12 6	0 15 0	1 2 0
Fancy doe ditto ... 0 6 6	0 12 6	1 1 0
Woollen cord ditto 0 8 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
Tweed ditto 0 6 0	0 8 6	0 12 6
Vests.	**Vests.**	**Vests.**	**Vests.**
Satin fancy vests ... 0 4 9	0 5 6	0 8 6
Alpaca ditto 0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 6
Black doe 0 6 6	0 8 6	0 12 6
Doeskin vests... ... 0 4 6	0 6 0	0 8 6

Boys' coats, 2s. 6d.; trousers, 3s. 6d.; vests, 2s 6d.

The public is informed that it is M. Marks' intention to decline the retail trade, so that all the open goods will be sold at a great sacrifice, and it is a well known fact that the stock is the best in Sydney, and has been purchased by some of the first people in Sydney, and who still continue to patronise him, as his ready-made clothing have proved better than their ordered work, for which they have paid three times as much for.

Do not forget and call on M. MARKS, the great clothier, 82, Pitt-street.

N.B.—The trade will do well to give an early call, to the stock of winter goods in over-coats, pilots, and heavy rousers, &c., &c., &c.

WINTER OVERCOATS and WRAPPERS.—DAVID JONES and CO. respectfully invite gentlemen to view their new and fashionable assortment of beaufort, beaver, mohair, and pilot wrappers; also vest and trousers for the approaching season, the style and cut of every garment being equal to any of the first West-end houses at home, at prices in unison with the economy of the times—feeling confident that gentlemen who may do them the honour will be perfectly satisfied with any garment that leaves their establishment. D. Jones and Co. have also on hand an extensive variety of first-rate garments in waterproof wrappers, in new and greatly improved materials, adapted to every purpose, and guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever.

FRENCH MERINOS.—DAVID JONES and CO have now on hand a choice assortment of French merinos, in every shade, together with an endless variety of tartans and mixtures of silk and wool. D. Jones and Co. would respectfully solicit the attention of the ladies to the new materials for dresses received per Walter Hood, being not only suited to this climate, but also of great durability and in great variety of colours.

CARPETS! Carpets!! Carpets!!!—DAVID JONES and CO. have much pleasure in advising their numerous friends, and the public, that they have received, ex late arrivals, a splendid assortment of velvet-pile, tapestry, and Brussels carpeting, the patterns of which are entirely new, having been selected from the best manufactories in Kidderminster and Leeds.

David Jones and Co. are also in receipt of a large assortment of table covers, embossed and printed from French designs, in exquisite taste. Also a large variety of silk and wool damasks, tabourets, furniture chintzes, bell-ropes, curtain loops, and trimmings of every description, together with a large stock of imitation moroccos in every shade. A choice assortment of gold and silver laces, and a few masonic trimmings. N.B.—Carpets laid down on the shortest notice.

DAVID JONES and CO., Family Linen Drapers, in addition to their already extensive stock, have just received, ex Caduceus, Catteaux Wattel, and Walter Hood, their usual supply of Blankets, in sizes varying from 4-4 to 14-4, in white and coloured.

D. Jones and Co. would particularly call the attention of invalids to their merino blankets, which possess peculiar softness and great warmth. They have also on hand a beautiful assortment of damask tablecloths, napkins, tray-cloths, Hamburg cloths, doyleys, in rich classic designs, arabesque, rose thistle and shamrock, St. George and the dragon, and many others too numerous to particularise. Also linen sheetings, wigans, huckabacks, longcloths, real Welsh flannels, Saxony ditto, lace curtains, toilet quilts, and patent terry counterpanes.

WALTHAM RUSH and CO.'S Cheap List for this week.

New dresses, at 7s. 9d., worth 18s. 6d.
Silk robes, at 10s. 6d., worth 25s.
Hoyle's prints, fast colours, at 3½d. per yard, worth 7½d.
Rich silk dresses, at £1 10s. 6d., worth £3 3s.
Wide width llama cloths, at 1s. 0½d. per yard, usual price 1s. 9d. per yard
Australian crapes, for dresses, quite a new material, at 1s. 4½d., worth 2s. 6d.
Real Welsh flannel, all wool, at 6½d., worth 1s. 3d.
Real Witney blankets, large size, at 12s. 6d. the pair
Real French delaines, plain colours, at 6½d. per yard, usual price 1s. 6d.
Plain barages, the best quality, at 4½d. the yard.
☞ 86 and 88, Pitt-street.
The cheapest house in Sydney.

MANTLES.—WALTHAM RUSH and CO., having made arrangements with several foreign importers for a constant supply of novelties, solicit the favour of an inspection of their stock, which they feel confident will give satisfaction, both for style and moderation in price.

Mantle, Dress, and Silk Warehouse, 86 and 88, Pitt-street.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN BONNETS, in the best taste, by first-rate artists, and of the best and newest materials. Excellence with economy.
Parisian Bonnet Warehouse, 86 and 88, Pitt-street.

THE EUGENIE ROBE.—The most elegant dress of the season, 25s. 6d. WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt-street.

FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.—ROBERT C. ARDERN'S 21 Day's Sale, the only bona fide one in the town. Dunstable House, 143, South Head Road.

LADIES are respectfully invited to judge for themselves. Quotation of prices being only deceptive. R. C. ARDERN, South Head Road.

THE PUBLIC are reminded that the whole of this valuable stock must be cleared out within the specified time "21 days." R. C. ARDERN, South Head Road.

JUST OPENED, ex WALTER HOOD—
Rich velvet and plush trimmings
New styles in winter dresses
Embroidered French merinos.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

FOREIGN SHAWLS, at half the import price
Filled cashmere long shawls
Ditto ditto, square ditto
Rich long tissue ditto
Superb Lyons Broche ditto.
Cavendish House, 246, George-street.

LISLE THREAD, and FINE COTTON HOSE
Black and white silk hose and half hose
Children's white cotton socks, best makes
Ladies' merino and cashmere vests and hose
Men's Scotch lambswool hose and half hose.
Cavendish House, 246, George-street.

COUNTRY Buyers are respectfully solicited to call at CAVENDISH HOUSE, where they can obtain the very best class of goods on the most advantageous terms.

Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank.

WAX MATCHES, in Tin Boxes, containing 50, 100, 150, 250, 500, and 1000 matches. Four cases, just landed, on Sale at CROUCH'S Bazaar, 377, George-street.

COALS.—The best A. A. Company's screened lumps, every bag weighed, at ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo.

CUT FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL for stoves, delivered in any part of the city or suburbs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

PALE ALE.—Brewery Bourke-street, Surry Hills. R. C. SPRINGETT begs to inform his friends and the public that he has Pale Ale in fine condition, ready for delivery. Fresh yeast. The trade, shipping, and families supplied. Terms, cash.

TO INNKEEPERS.—FOR SALE, the Lease (for 3 years) and Good-will of the Horse and Jockey Inn, situate on the Parramatta Road, half-way between Sydney and Parramatta, and one and a half miles from Homebush.

The house contains about ten rooms, with stabling, &c., completely fitted up, with garden and orchard well cultivated.

Furniture to be taken at a valuation.

Apply to Mrs. KIRWEN, on the premises, or to Messrs. BRENAN and RUSSELL, 3, King-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, an Invoice of Staffordshire Ware, from one of the first manufacturing houses. CHARLES MOORE, and CO., 68, Pitt-street.

ELECTRO-PLATE!! ELECTRO-PLATE!!—G. LAMB, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 56, King-street, from Cheapside, London, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just opened five cases of the best quality and richest patterns of electro-plated goods ever imported into the colony, consisting of magnificent cruet frames, 4, 5, 6, and 7 glass; fancy pattern egg frames, 4, 5, and 6 cups; liqueur ditto, toast racks; tea services, beautifully chased; tea trays of different sizes, tea urns, chamber and table candlesticks, branches; dish covers, &c., &c.

G. L. has also on hand the largest stock in Sydney of gold chains, lockets, earrings, brooches, ladies' and gentlemen's rings, gold and silver watches, gold and silver pencil cases, &c., &c.

Mark the Address—56, King-street.

FURS.—The Undersigned has just opened an assortment of Furs, consisting of cuffs, boas and muffs, in imitation of real sables, chinchilla, minx, martin, Mexican, musquash, squirrel, swan, &c., &c., to which he invites the inspection of the trade. JOSEPH THOMSON, 11, O'Connell-street.

DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney. WILLIAM DEAN and CO., proprietors. Goods packed for country. Furniture removed.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Price's Belmont sperm candles, No. 1 (sixes)
Double Cork Rose Irish butter
Men's thigh boots
Ditto napoleon
Ditto watertights, &c., &c.
COWAN and ISRAEL, Albion Soap Works, Elizabeth-street South.

THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.—The last closing Sale of that splendid property, known as the Old Parramatta Racecourse, will take place on the Ground, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

Intending purchasers may obtain tickets, on application at the City Mart, to convey them FREE by the morning train to the Sale. A luncheon provided. Lithographs may be had at the rooms. Terms, liberal, at sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, licensed auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Parramatta Road—Camperdown.—Mr. R. JOHNSTON having determined upon subdividing that portion of the Annandale Estate, north of the Parramatta Road, into convenient allotments, persons desirous of obtaining property in this thriving suburb are invited to make application to Mr. F. H. GUNDY, 30, Hunter-street.

ENGLISH FIREWORKS in great variety, at C. and T. ABRAHAMS', 57, King-street.

TO CAPTAINS AND SHIPOWNERS.—Reduction in the price of Spars.—Arrived from New Zealand per Camilla, an assortment of real Kauri Spars, in all the useful dimensions. Apply to JOSEPH WISHART, shipwright Market Wharf.

TO SODAWATER and GINGER BEER MANUFACTURERS.—To be Disposed of, a profitable, old, and well-established business in Melbourne, Victoria. The connexion is extensive and good, and any one desirous of carrying on the trade will find this an opportunity worth attention. Address T., box 496, Post Office.

BATHURST CHEESE, a superior sample, in quantities to suit purchasers. JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-st.

FOR SALE, a small fount of BREVIER, laid in cases new; also a similar quantity of BOURGEOIS, with two frames, matter bulk, &c. For terms apply to Mr. BREWER, HERALD Office.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—This Machine will thrash 150 bushels a day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-st.

SARSAPARILLA.—The original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla may be had wholesale of the undersigned, sole agents, and retail of most chemists throughout the colony. MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-pl.

PARKE'S DETERGENT WASHING PASTE.—An article that can be guaranteed to facilitate the labours of the Laundry, and not to injure the finest fabrics. Useful also for cleaning paint, metal, &c., and rendering hard water soft. On SALE, wholesale and retail, at W READING'S, 254, George-street.

4 PER CENT.—Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street Sydney.—Horse stock, gigs, dog-carts, carriages, and every description of property sold by auction, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Commission reduced to 4 per cent.

No auction fee. Account sales rendered immediately after the sale.

WATT and HENDERSON.

PARTNERSHIP.—A wholesale ironmonger, retiring on account of ill health, is desirous of disposing of his share in an excellent and well-established business. This is an opportunity which rarely offers. Address X. Y. Z., Box 100, Post Office, Sydney.

POTATOES! Potatoes! Potatoes! of the best quality, are to had at 3s. 6d. per cwt.; Bran 1s. per bushel, at the stores of L. MORAN, Preddy's Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and others.—A large assortment of Doulton's Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, glazed stoneware drain pipes, closet pans, &c., always on hand. W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

FINE TEAS, landing ex Wild Wave, from Shanghae—
300 boxes fine gunpowder
200 ditto ditto young hyson.
Spring-street, 17th April, 1856. BROWN and CO.

TO MASTER-BAKERS and Confectioners.—To be disposed of, the Lease and Good-will of a Country Business, now doing a good and lucrative trade. As this is a genuine concern, puff is quite unnecessary. For particulars enquire of Mr. S. S. GOOLD, 4, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

CHEAP POULTRY, always on hand: 300 pairs prime fowls, 2s. 6d. each. H. CUMMINS, King street

MILCH GOAT, with young Kid, for SALE. Apply at Mr. Bedford's House, back Church, Newtown Road.

SHERRY, an excellent dinner Wine, 18s. per dozen. MILLER and CO., 7, Jamison-street.

PORT, London bottled, Page's, Hunt's, Graham's Sandeman's, Offley's. MILLER and CO., 7, Jamison-st.

PINE-APPLE RUM, real Jamaica, 30s. per dozen, or 15s. per gallon. MILLER and CO., 7, Jamison-st.

PORTER and ALE, pints and Quarts, Byass', Marzetti's Evans', Tennent's, Guinness', and other brands. MILLER and CO.

20,000 FEET Deal Weatherboards and lining. Victoria Steam Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-street.

10,000 BANGOR SLATES, deal and hard battens, very cheap. Terms, cash. 22, Erskine-street.

500 DOORS and glazed Windows, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Steam Saw Mills.

VICTORIA STEAM SAW MILLS.—Deal and hard battens, scantling, joists, &c., cheap. Terms, cash.

15,000 FEET Hardwood Weatherboards, cheap. Victoria Steam Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-st.

30,000 FIRE-BRICKS, laths, shingles, &c., very cheap. Terms, cash. Victoria Saw Mills.

1000 PAIRS WINDOW SASHES, at reduced prices. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

500 DOORS, prices greatly reduced. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

ASH OARS, Paddles, and Handspikes FOR SALE. T. and W. DAY, boatbuilders, No. 9, Sussex-street

PATENT GALVANIZED Tinned Iron Tiles. J. PARTRIDGE'S, Guttering and Ridge-capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East.

IRONBARK Beams, Piles, &c., for wharf-building purposes. JOHN SCOTT and CO., Bathurst-street.

200,000 FEET Hardwood, Joist, Scantling, Flooring, &c., for SALE by JOHN SCOTT and CO., Bathurst-street.

FIRE BRICKS, in lots to suit purchasers, for SALE by JOHN SCOTT and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Spoke-, and all descriptions of wheelwright's materials. JOHN SCOTT and CO., Bathurst-street.

TIMBER, TIMBER, TIMBER.—Hardwood, pine, cedar, and deal four-panel doors, sashes, London cement, plaster of Paris, and laths always on hand to suit purchasers, at moderate prices, at THOMAS MATTHEWS', corner of William and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo.

SAWS, sharpened and set; razors and scissors, ground and set, 111, South Head Road, near Crown-street.

FOR SALE, at WILLIAM BROWN, jun., Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street, pitch pine flooring boards, G and T cedar boards, from ½-inch up to 2-inch, colonial hardwood and laths, Hobart Town palings and shingles, doors moulded both sides, window sashes glazed, pine boards, ladders, deals 11 x 3 and 9 x 3, cut and uncut, &c., at cheap rates.

TO GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.—Mr. F. B. PRICE begs to announce that he has a grocery and wine and spirit store to dispose of, in a leading thoroughfare in the city. The premises are extensive, in excellent repair, and the rent is ridiculously low even for the present time. For particulars apply F. B. PRICE, 19, Bridge-street.

HOUSE, Store, Fixtures, and Ground for SALE, worth anybody's while to come and look at, that has £750 to spare.—General Store and Dwelling-house, in the village of Ashfield, within five minutes' walk of the railway station, and only five miles from Sydney. It has a front verandah of 40 feet, and a side verandah of 20 feet, facing a garden, all close fenced in, with a large paddock at the back, and a never failing supply of pure water. It has every convenience for a family, and by taking a monthly railway ticket, can go to and fro from Ashfield to Sydney for sixpence a day. For further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER REID, on the premises.

District of Appin.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.
Between Charles Throsby Smith and another plaintiffs and John Archer Broughton and others defendants.

TO BE SOLD in Lots pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court in Equity made in the above cause with the approbation of Henry Cary Esquire the Master of the said Court at Campbelltown some time in the month of May next ensuing of which due notice will be given certain freehold estates called Macquarie Dale and Lachlan Vale situate in the district of Appin late the property of William Broughton Esquire deceased.

Particulars may in a short time be had gratis, at the said Master's Chambers, of Messrs. Spain and Younge, solicitors, Wynyard-street; of Mr. Thomas, solicitor, Elizabeth-street; and of Messrs. Pennington and Hart, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

HENRY CAREY, Master in Equity.

GEORGE REES has on SALE, at his Stores, the following goods:—
Blue pilot pea coats
Ditto reefing jackets
Drab Americans
Blue pilot and beaver ditto
Black and coloured sacks
Ditto ditto balmorals
Overcoats in every variety
Waterproof coats, capes, and leggings
Black dress and frock coats
Ditto and coloured shooting coats
Ditto ditto paletots
Ditto ditto oxonians
Ditto ditto Beauforts, &c., &c.
Ditto ditto suits in various styles
Plain and fancy vests
Black and fancy doe trousers
Woollen cord ditto
Blue pilot ditto
Boys' mole ditto
Ditto and men's cord ditto
Blue and scarlet serge shirts
Ditto and worsted frocks
Kersey drawers
White and regatta shirts
Men's worsted and lambswool hose
Ditto lambswool and merino shirts and pants
Woollen hosiery in
Polkas
White knitted shawls
Bootakins, hoods, &c., &c.
Square and long shawls
Lace goods and scrim muslins
Pilots and beavers
Black and mixed broadcloths
Ditto and fancy doeskins
Blankets and flannels
54 x 90 inch army blankets
Milled blanketings
Black and fancy silks
Linseed oil
Daily expected per Speedy.
72-inch grey calicos
Black and white moreens
Fancy silks.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, No. 309, George-street
Liverpool salt
Rock salt
Double crown soap
Tobacco, Barrett's and Kerr's
Moir's salmon, 1lb tins
Castor oil
Salad oil
Feast's pickles and bottled fruits
Hill and Ledger's pickles
Pott's strong pickling vinegar
Martell's brandy
West India rum
Booth's gin, 1 and 3 dozen cases
Page's port, 1 and 3 dozen cases
Sherry, 1 and 3 dozen cases
Champagne, common to good
Gin, JDKZ
Byass' and Marzetti's ale
Ingham's old marsala.

D. COOPER and CO.

TO IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and others.—For SALE, by JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street—
Ewbank's patent and wrought nails
Horse nails
Rim locks, imitation and patent
White lead and coloured paints
Paint oils and turps, whiting, in 2, 3, and 5 cwt. casks
Bullock chains and hobbles
Collins' American axes and picks
Ditto shingling hatchets
Cast steel cross-cut and pit saws
Ditto ditto hand and rip saws
Horse rasps, wood and saw files
Gilpin's broad axes and adzes
Sorby's cut steel tools of all descriptions
Mud rings and splitting wedges
Best house bellows
Folding stretchers, Kenrie's hollowware
Light camp ovens, and three-leg pots
Bench and fancy planes
Long-strap spades and potatoe forks
Invoices of all kinds of Birmingham and Sheffield ware.
N. B.—A liberal allowance to country agents.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call the attention of the public to the following goods, now landing from the Walter Hood:
Scotch oatmeal
Ditto barley
Pearl ditto
Split peas
Bottled fruits
Half-pints olive oil
Decanters of oil (fancy)
Red herrings, in tins
Huntly and Palmer's biscuits
Dunlop cheese
North Wilts cheese
Double Gloster ditto
Figs, in fine condition
Coleman's starch and blue
The above goods will be sold cheap, in order to make room for further shipments, daily expected.
J. CALDWELL, wholesale and retail grocer, 161, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, ex Walter Hood.—
100 cases champagne
10 carroteels currants
20 barrels ditto
10 barrels bleached Jamaica ginger
3 cases framed engravings
14 bales white blankets
8 cases cloth and velvet mantles
1 ditto gold watches.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.—
Lead piping, ½, ¾, 1 inch
Gutta percha tubing
Navy canvas
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manila coffee
Currants in barrels and caroteels
Jamaica ginger
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's and Shellard's
Manilla cigars, Nos. 2 and 3
Bluestone
Vinegar, Whybrow's, quarts
Castor oil, pints
Starch, Orlando Jones patent
Black pepper
Nutmegs
Cloves
Fullwood's annatto
Essence lemon
Sherry wines
Champagne, various brands
Lowndes's old tom
Case brandy
Invoices of manties, blankets, black Paris hats, naval and military cloth caps, Manila hats, slop clothing, bandannas, shirts, shawls, delaine dresses, silk robes, door mats, glassware, glass lustres, plated ware, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
100,000 feet pitch pine boards, tongued and grooved, 1, 1½, 1¼, 1½ inch
50,000 feet white pine boards, planed, 1, 1½, 1¾, 1¼ inch.
100,000 feet white pine boards, tongued and grooved, 1, 1½, 1¾, 1¼ inch
50,000 feet white ash
10,000 feet deals, various lengths, &c.
50,000 feet carpenters' boards, various lengths, &c.
30,000 American laths
20,000 pickets
200 doors, all sizes
100 pair window sashes, all sizes
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf; or at their late premises, Macquarie-place, to JOEL JOSEPHS.

RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., have on SALE at their Stores, Clarence-street—

Martell's dark brandy	Split peas
Wines, in 2and 3 dozen cases	Scotch canvas
Byass' ale and porter	Woolpacks
Bottled fruits	Muriate of lime
Jams and jellies	Muriate of zinc
Anchovy and bloater pastes	Arsenic
French olives	Carbonate soda
Raspberry vinegar	Blankets
Pampanga and other sugars	Slops
Pickles	Made up clothing
Liverpool salt	Hosiery
Preserved meats	Perfumery
Herrings, in 2 dozen tins	New Kent hops
Salmon, in 1 and 2lb. tins	Cutlery
Sardines, ½ and ¼	Saddlery
Day and Martin's blacking	Rag stones
Oatmeal	Wilkinson's sheep shears
Pearl barley	Stationery
I. N. E. matches	Crosskin's patent horse-rakes.
North Wilts cheese	

TABLE CUTLERY, dinner knives, luncheon knives and forks, cheese knives, &c., to match
Carving knives, of the very best steel, warranted good, with patent guard forks and knife sharpeners
Fine polished scissors, suitable for ladies and gentlemen
Penknives, warranted good, and a great variety of pocket-knives, Wharncliffe knives, &c., &c.
Razors, tempered on philosophical principles
The old English razors, set ready for use, sealed up in cases
Razor strops of various constructions, suitable for the above-mentioned razors
Joseph Rodgers and Son's cutlery
Williams' (of London) choppers, knives, and coursers
Cutlery ground and repaired daily.
J. GILLAM, cutler, Park-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE, at their Stores, 76, Sussex-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manilla ditto.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—
Superior farms near Camden
Land fronting Appin Road
Small farm at George's River
100 acres land Ainsrota
Excellent property Bankstown
Land at Five Dock
Ditto Petersham
Ditto Waverley
Ditto Woolloomooloo
Ditto Parramatta Road
Apply to Mr. F. H. GRUNDY, 30, Hunter-street.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—Mr. DELOHERY, of Bathurst-street, has been commissioned to dispose of the best Public-house in George-street, on extraordinary low terms. Apply at once.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to his splendid stock of hats, just arrived ex Walter Hood, consisting of gentlemen's best Paris, felt, and merino hats, of the most fashionable style; also ladies' riding hats, caps, gloves, gold and silver lace, &c. Up-country storekeepers supplied, and every description of hat and cap made to order on the shortest notice. 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street. Business closed at half-past seven, Saturdays excepted.

A SMALL PARCEL of very superior English gold lever watches, by the celebrated Arnold, Cornhill, London: these are warranted not to vary a minute a month, price £15 15 0
Gold patent lever watches, capped and jewelled in ten holes, chronometer balance, &c., &c. ... 6 6 0
SAMUEL DAVIS, 191, George-street.

WINE and SPIRIT STORES.—WATSON and CO. supply families with bottled porter and ales, wines, spirits, and liqueurs of the best brands, in quantities of not less than one dozen, or two gallons delivered free to any part of the city and suburbs. ☞ Royal Hotel Cellars, George-street.

PORT COOPER CHEESE.—Just landed, ex Louisa, a fine parcel of this celebrated cheese. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., late William Downs and Co., 113 and 115, George-street.

VEGETABLE OIL.—Vegetable Oil, at the Factory, Bourke-street North, Woolloomooloo. The undersigned beg to inform families that he manufactures Vegetable Oil for moderator lamps, by a process peculiarly his own, of great purity and free from smell or smoke.
For moderator lamps ... ... 9s. per gallon.
For solar or common ditto ... ... 7s. 6d. ditto.
The trade supplied.
RICHARD HURRY.

PLATE GLASS, of the Thames Company's manufacture, of

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

News to 17th February.

[A large portion of the following was issued in a Supplement yesterday evening.]

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
April 18, 1856.
3·30 P.M.

THE Telegraph, Captain Gilmore, has made the passage from Melbourne Heads in 46 hours. He was fortunate in obtaining the Mail of the Royal Charter, two miles outside Port Phillip Heads. The latter vessel left Plymouth on the 17th of February, and has, therefore, made the voyage in 59 days—the shortest passage ever made by any vessel to the Australian colonies from England. Captain Boyce, of the Royal Charter, has politely handed over to Captain Gilmore our correspondent's parcels to February 6th, and files of newspapers complete to the 14th. He also sends a written telegraphic message to the 17th.

We hasten to present a few of the more important details to our readers.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT PARIS.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY AT PARIS.

February 17th.

Baron Brunow, the Russian Plenipotentiary, arrived at Paris at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and made a sort of triumphal entry into the Faubourg St. Honore. The hotel of the Russian Embassy was illuminated. It is still doubted whether it be possible for the conferences to begin on the 20th. M. De Borqueney has already arrived. It is to be hoped that Lord Cowley will on his return to Paris bring Lord Clarendon with him. Count Buol will arrive in Paris in a few days.

Ali Pasha, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary, will not arrive before the 18th or 19th.

The Russian Plenipotentiaries are Baron Brunow and Count Orloff.

CRIMEA.

The last dock at Sebastopol has been successfully blown up. Fort Nicholas is completely mined. Three British regiments are about to re-embark for England—3000 men in all. All is quiet.

UNITED STATES.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

A semi-official disclaimer from the United States Government has appeared to the effect that the feelings of the Executive towards Great Britain have been grossly misrepresented, and that no fear need be entertained of any serious rupture of the amicable relations subsisting between England and America.

FRANCE.

(*From the Times' Correspondent.*)

Paris, Tuesday, February 12, 6 p.m.

There are two private telegraphic despatches in this afternoon. One states that Baron Brunow will arrive in Paris the day after to-morrow. Lord Clarendon, M. Buol, and M. Cavour on the 15th; and Count Orloff on the 19th. The other affirms that Baron Brunow actually left Strasburg this morning, and will arrive here to-night. We shall soon see which is the correct one.

"Peace" is still the word in most people's mouths; but I doubt whether everybody is sosanguine as a week or two since that the peace about to be made will be as solid and as durable as is desired. On this point there is a difference of opinion among men whose opinion is nevertheless entitled to respect. I have repeatedly recorded the sentiments of the confident and the sanguine; I may now say a word about the feelings of the distrustful. The Emperor is very anxious to be enabled to announce to his Senate and Legislative Corp on the 3rd of next month that peace is made. That grand solution, and another event which is hoped to follow happily soon after, will fill the measure of his joy. Yet there are some who say it is a pity that the good work is not carried farther, and that the three hundred and odd war ships of every size and power which, without diminishing our Black Sea squadron, we could let loose into the Baltic,—that these 300 and odd ships, and the enormous expense incurred in making them what they are, should go for nothing so far as Russia is concerned. They maintain that the war was begun not merely to wrest Turkey from the clutches of Russia, but to render it impossible that the tranquillity and independence of the rest of Europe shall for a long time be disturbed; and they doubt whether more than half our task is accomplished. It will perhaps be considered pessimism, but it is certain not a few think the peace of the Paris Conferences will be a peace without repose—the most unsatisfactory, the most unhealthy condition, by the way, into which a people can fall. They fear that there are too many evil passions floating darkly in the air, and which, like the curse which has once issued from human lips, must fall, sooner or later, somewhere, on the innocent or on the guilty; that there is too much rancour, too much international distrust, too keen a remembrance of bad words—which a Spanish proverb tells us are even worse than evil actions—to allow Europe to confide in the future, or to enjoy the repose which is promised us. You must know better than I can whether it be true or not that it is with sullen assent rather than with heartfelt joy that this result of the war is received in England. France is, indeed, content with her military glory, and the feeling is not, perhaps, diminished by the share we have had of it; but we are painfully reminded that there are some great social questions remaining which are not yet resolved. We are told that the war has stirred up a great deal, without having settled anything; that, whatever some of your statesmen may say to the contrary, the allies have given Turkey (as a nation of Turks) her death-blow; and that we shall yet have to invent some process of metempsychosis by which the soul of the "sick man" is to pass into some new body, composed of more healthy and homogeneous materials.

General de Martimprey has left Paris for the Crimea, to resume his post of Chief of the Staff of Marshal Pelissier's army.

A contradiction has been given, and apparently on authority, to the statement of some of the Madrid papers that a conspiracy had been discovered in one of the regiments quartered in Vittoria, with ramifications in Burgos, San Sebastian, and other points. Some other inaccuracies were pointed out of no importance, but the principal fact is that the alleged plot had no foundation in truth. This may be the case; but considering who has had the immediate direction of the army for so long a period, I should not be surprised at anything that may happen. A man in whose political honesty no one has the slightest confidence has had the military force of the kingdom under his immediate control, and is known to have been in uninterrupted correspondence with the principal plotters abroad. The Minister of War, O'Donnell, has been repeatedly remonstrated with on the impropriety and danger of maintaining the Director-General of Infantry in his post, and a mission at Lisbon was proposed for him. O'Donnell had always some objection or motive for delay. At one time he declared that he could not separate from those who had fought by his side at Vicalvaro; and at another promised that the appointment should be made, but not yet a while. O'Donnell himself has much to do to make the party with which he is allied forget his previous history; and during his Parliamentary conflict with the Marquis of Albaida the crimes of Cuba, the traffic in slaves, the extortions of every kind, the vast wealth acquired in a very few years—all these things have been once more exposed to the ridicule or indignation of the public. Whether military insurrections will take place in the army I know not; but it will not be owing to the want of exertion on the part of conspirators.

I fear that matters are not considered by some of the supporters of the party in power to be going on well in Spain. In truth, nothing can be more anomalous than the condition of the country. The powers of the Crown are limited to a degree hardly known in any monarchical form of government, and in the exercise of her prerogative which belongs to it the Sovereign is powerless. But nowhere is the anomaly more remarkable than in the case of the two most prominent men now in Spain. Nothing can be greater than the difference between these two men, Espartero and O'Donnell. The one with a popularity which has not been seriously impaired among the masses of the people, who cannot but reverence a political and personal probity that has never been called in question; the other generally disliked, and whose previous career his warmest partisans do not wish to have recalled. Espartero personifies the revolution, and is unquestionably the chosen of the people, and had he but one-half the energy, even without the disregard to scruple, possessed by his colleague, or his rival, he could rule Spain at his will. The *bonhommie* of his temper, and his hesitating and indecisive character render him liable to be influenced by his more unscrupulous and overbearing companion. The result is, that on many occasions Espartero, still loved as he is by the people, finds himself absorbed by the man who, but for him, would not now be where he is, and in matters of government has really little influence. It would require a great deal to make Espartero the object of popular dislike, but his popularity is often tried to the utmost; it has not only himself to keep afloat, but is put to a severe test by the additional and ungrateful burden of O'Donnell. Espartero keenly feels the sort of tutelage he is kept in, and he often winces. But his anxiety to shake off the yoke is not manifested in a very dignified manner. The strange fact of some of the confidential friends of Espartero and his military household, voting against the Government of which their chief is the head, has been witnessed more than once. The occasional outbreak of impatience tends, of course, to embitter the feeling; and, if it be meant as a pretext against coercion, the manner in which it is made is hardly consistent with dignity or fairness. Honest and moderate as Espartero is in the exercise of his power, such complete independence of subordinates can hardly be attributed to indifference or toleration. This, of course, imposes on one, and Espartero is not believed a whit more tolerant, while his weakness is betrayed by allowing his aides-de-camp to vote against the Government, of which he is nominally the chief. Where vigour of action is in question, and where power is really to be felt, O'Donnell is the man. He has had all the advantages of his situation, without the responsibility. Having nothing in common with the masses of the people, selfish and unfeeling in character, he has never succeeded in winning their sympathies, and hardly their respect. His arrogance, occasionally reaching to brutality, is opposed to the former, and his claims to the latter vanish by the side of his honest but weak colleague.

Neither is this position of the two men who govern Spain less strange in the Parliament. Any one who casts his eye over the debates of the Constituent Cortes would suppose that body ever on the watch to upset the Ministry, so far as leaving it in a minority can effect that object, while the moment the slightest menace is made of the two chiefs withdrawing from public life, or the faintest indication that the menace is not a vain one, but is likely to be realised, you have that same Cortes vote that black is white or white black—anything, no matter what, provided that the *Generales* will not abandon power. Does this fidelity in *extremis* arise from a conviction that their union in the Government will be productive of beneficial changes in the Administration, or of progressive good to the nation at large? I doubt the fact. I rather believe that such desperate support at the last and most critical moment is traceable to a contrary motive, and that O'Donnell and Espartero, constantly menaced in Parliament, are still kept in because no change is expected from them in the actual condition of the Government. With such a state of things among the rulers it is not astonishing that deep discontent should exist among the governed, and with ambitious and unscrupulous persons on the watch to take advantage of every occasion to realize their projects, or gratify their vengeance, frequent alarms may be expected. Tampering with the army has been the most common method for the upset of an obnoxious Government, and if it be not yet had recourse to it will infallibly be so. The Minister at War can always name his own creatures to the superior posts in the army; but with the majority of the subaltern regimental officers, and the non-commissioned, there has always existed a spirit of liberalism which not even the Government of Narvaez was able utterly to extinguish. How long the present unnatural state of affairs will last it is difficult to say. But there is no difficulty in perceiving that there exists in that country much discontent among all classes, little confidence among those who are sincerely and rationally liberal, and who really love their country, and, with some few exceptions, no respect for the men whom recent events have thrust forward into public life.

Another letter from Madrid mentions that Lord Howden entertained on the 4th a numerous company of guests, almost all of whom were persons distinguished for eminence in literature and the arts. Among others were the distinguished authors, Hartzenbusch, Breton de los Herreros (the Scribe of Spain), Gil de Zarata, Caveda, Rios, Tamayo, Don Miguel de los Santos, Alvarez y Baralt, the painter Antonio Maria Esquivel, and the veteran of the Spanish stage, Guzman, whose health Lord Howden proposed with flattering and well-merited eulogium. There were also among the guests Joaquin Arjona, and the well-known publisher Rivadeneyra, who has done so much for typographic art in Spain. The Minister of Fomento, to whose department letters and arts more especially belong, also assisted, as well as several political personages, such as Caldera Collentes, Lazuriaga, Callado, Santana, and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE UNITED STATES.

(*The Times, February 13th.*)

A few nights since Lord Palmerston addressed the House on the differences that have arisen with America. In answer to Mr. Cobden's arguments he gave to the world a statement of the rise and present state of the dispute, and appealed to his hearers for a justification which will hardly be withheld. With respect to the affairs of Central America, he stated what is well known to be the fact that the spirit of the treaty concluded was to prevent further acquisitions of territory by either of the contracting Powers. As England has long possessed a colony of more or less importance on this coast, her Ministers understood the treaty to refer to the further settlements, and not to those already made. The United States took a different view, and demanded the immediate evacuation of the territory we had fancied secured to us. Here was a difficulty somewhat hard to be overcome; "but," says Lord Palmerston, "we have offered to refer the matter to arbitration." Whatever may be the general opinion as to the merits of this mode of decision, it at least shows good faith in the party that proposes it, and the declaration of Lord Palmerston was received with applause by an assembly which, while jealous for its own country's dignity, is not unmindful of what is due to the spirit of peace. With equal frankness did the British Premier point out the incidents of the second dispute. We are threatened with a suspension of international relations. The two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will only correspond officially by means of a consul, or, at most, a secretary. Possibly no great harm may arise from a short cessation of diplomatic activity, but the cause of this mutual interdict, and not the thing itself, is of grave importance. Such an interruption is generally looked upon as approaching nearly to a state of hostility. In fact, in such a case everything has been done which usually precedes the first irrevocable blow—the great letting out of the waters of strife. The House then listened with attention to the words of the First Minister. He stated that in the directions for the enlistment in Canada strict orders were given that nothing should be done to infringe the municipal regulations of the States or violate the laws of the Union. He added, moreover, that when it was found this enlistment might cause offence to the American Government and people, orders were given for its cessation, and this before any remonstrance was received. When official representations were made complaining of an alleged infringement of American law, the British Government expressed its regret at once and without reserve. Lord Palmerston, thus explicitly stated that his Government first did all that it could to avoid giving offence, and when charged with discourtesy promptly apologized. This declaration was received with cheers by the British House of Commons. The temper of the Government and the national representatives was fully evinced at this sitting. The feeling of the public we believe we have expressed, and it fully coincides with that of the Ministry and the Commons. A sincere desire for peace, a wish to make any honourable concession, a regret that any alleged act of ours should have caused a difficulty between the two countries, animates all classes, and will determine their future conduct.

Turn now to America. From the Five Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico we believe no thinking American fails to perceive that, if his country be brought into hostilities with our own, the Central American affair and the Recruiting Office are not motives but pretexts. To the few, principally immigrants or children of immigrants, who detest England and look forward to a struggle with satisfaction, we shall not speak. But of the mass of Americans we would ask, whether their Government can disturb the peace of the world in these disputes without incurring the just reprobation of every free nation? Can it be denied that these matters might be settled at once if it were the wish of one or two men at Washington to settle them? Can it be denied that even in the President's Cabinet some moderate politicians are overborne by the recklessness of colleagues who wish to gain popularity at the expense of the nation's peace? We believe that the Ministers of President Pierce are divided in their convictions and their motives of action. The following is said to be the state of parties. The Attorney-General, Mr. Caleb Cushing, has been the leading spirit in these differences. He is said not to object to war, or at least to such an approach to it as may give him popularity and a reputation for high spirit throughout the States. As a law officer of the Government his language should have been cautious and his conduct moderate: how far both have fallen short of such an ideal we may judge from the letters bearing his signature that have appeared in print. Mr. Cushing has much influence with the President, and they are probably bound together by an identity of political objects. It is stated that Mr. Marcy, the Secretary of State, is opposed to the warlike demonstration of his colleague and his chief. If the settlement of these disputes depended on him and the British Minister, matters would not long remain unarranged. The prolonged stay of Mr. Crampton in Washington is said to be due to his moderation. Now, the present state of affairs seems to be, that Mr. Marcy has so far yielded as to join in the despatch of a positive demand for Mr. Crampton's recall. The President and Attorney-General wished the demand to be categorical, and so to necessitate a rupture, but Mr. Marcy is said to have prevailed so far as to frame it in a manner which will allow of further correspondence. We have thus a proof of the temper which rules the men on whom the destinies of the two nations for the time depend.

From this description of affairs, which we believe to be correct, it is impossible not to draw a conclusion in favour of our own Government. We are the less reserved in doing so, because the worst that can be said against their own politicians always comes from the lips of Americans. It is no invention of the British press that Senators and Secretaries of State are ready to bring their nation to the brink of war in order to prolong their own power or embarrass their successors. Even the phrase "political capital," which so well expresses what is gained by such courses, is not of English origin. The debate in the Senate, which was in progress when the last steamer left, will probably be full of the usual invectives against England. The antipathies of the old and the enthusiasm of the younger speakers will both find vent in defiance to this country. The American public, we learn, is pretty well aware of what each speaker will say, and we are happy to believe that some of the most acrimonious will have but little weight. Yet it cannot be doubted that the accusations will be many, and the apologies few. We cannot, however, but think that such an exhibition will lessen the character of the American Senate by its strong contrast to the moderation and good sense of our own representatives. Even in the opinion of Americans those men must sink who talk of war only with a belief that their words will be without effect, and who, perhaps, are suffered so to declaim by the indifference of their countrymen; for that such paltry disputes should involve two such nations in a struggle which would be fought out on every sea, we cannot believe. Although it does not lessen the demerit of those who tamper with international goodwill, yet we, in common with almost all Englishmen, think that the bonds of a common language and civilization are too strong to be broken by a dissension to which nine-tenths on both sides of the Atlantic are totally indifferent. Not through any fear of war, for England was never so strong or so well prepared for war; but from sincere love of peace, and its inestimable benefits, we trust that American statesmen will be actuated by the same spirit which our own rulers have shown.

THE PEACE PLOT.

From Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, February 10.

IT is supposed that the members of the proposed Peace Conference cannot be brought together before the 20th. The longer the delay the more satisfactory to the principal conspirator, Russia. Up to the present time Prussia is shut out. Whether at the last moment the door will be opened, that Prussia may edge herself in, and draw herself up to the table, who shall confidently deny? For the fact is, we are all so glad, that is, the nation is told to be so profoundly touched with happiness by the prospect of peace, that, in the generous emotion that warms the blood and swells the heart, we cannot do wrong if, at the twelfth hour, we take Prussia by the hand—that cold, limp hand!—and shaking it, generously decide that by-gones shall be by-gones. Prussia was a poor, paltering, snivelling power; but the dove has come with the olive-branch, and under her healing wings, Prussia shall suddenly become, as Shakespere says, "a bawcock and a heart of gold."

Mr. Bright himself, who is prone to bellow of peace, as a bull, full of the pasture, gives utterance to his taurine emotions, even Mr. Bright must feel satisfied with the conditions upon which it is proposed to treat with the world's disturber. For it is now a received conviction—that is, in "good society"—that Russia is to be treated with the greatest consideration. We are to throw in as much love and charity and goodwill as we can afford for the money, that is, for money paid by ourselves; and with tens of thousands of English hearts so many clods of the valley, with so many millions added to our debt,—we are nevertheless to manifest the greatest forbearance, the greatest forgiveness towards Russia; and for which, in due season, she will return to us her laughter and contempt.

When the fine lady's lap-dog (we know not if it was of Muscovite breed) in a moment of aggression bit a piece clean out of a drayman's calf,—the fine lady, in the depths of her anxiety for the dog, exclaimed—"Poor thing! I hope it won't make him sick!" The Russain bear has with teeth and claws, assailed civilisation; and although she may have bled in many a wound, the wound will cicatrise, and we are to hope that Bruin will in no way be the worse for what he has outraged.

The account of our income and expenditure—it will be found duly detailed elsewhere—ought to act with electric force upon the country at large. Let the country consider the millions of which England has been plundered by the aggression of Russia, and then let John Bull sit mumchance with his thumb in his mouth, the while most gracious courtesies are interchanged between Brunow and Clarendon, and Orloff and Cowley the magnificent! Every numeral contained in the millions of our losses ought to be as a crying voice to the people, calling upon them to meet and protest against any peace with Russia that does not guarantee an indemnity for the expenses of the war. Such a voice ought to find an echo at every man's hearth — in every poor man's cupboard, in which the hand of the Czar has been more destructive than the busiest rat, making every day of little less.

But, we may be told, how is Russia to raise the money? That, we reply, is her affair. The creditor is not commonly called upon to invent means for his debtor. Russia would, somehow, have scraped together resources for another campaign. Well, let her pay that much by way of instalment; if she pays so much money for permitted peace, she saves so much bloodshed; though, to be sure, blood is hardly of more value in Russia than so much coloured water.

But still the cry is—Russia is not to be humbled; Russia is not to be degraded. The giant burglar, baulked with the crowbar in his hand, is nevertheless to be treated as a gentleman. He is not to be knocked down, unless with—a feather. He is not to be handcuffed, his hands are so white. In fact, although it has cost the good man of the house a world of money in bolts and bars and night-watchers to cope with and defeat the evil-doer,—nevertheless, the ruffian being laid by the heels, ceases to be a criminal, but is to be allowed to pick himself up, and offer his hand like a gentleman. He would only have plundered the house, and cut the throats of the inmates; but, as his past views have been frustrated, his present intentions are all the more honourable! We daresay it may be held vulgar, democratic, anything but chivalrous, not to feel a gush of generosity towards Russia in her present attitude of "moderation;" for she expects all the world to clap hands and admire her in that position. ("So stands the statue that enchants the world!") We must, however, confess a sternness of heart that refuses to acknowledge the penitence of Russia—were it to be expressed, which it never will be—unless we are to be conciliated by a guarantee of expenses. The blood we have sacrificed is past all purchase, all payment: but we would have a golden ointment that should salve the gashes of our pockets. But no; we are to deal tenderly, affectionately by Russia. Even as English peeresses at Chiswick, all smile and flutter, crowded about Nicholas, that imperial Colossus in boots, and on tiptoe met his condescending lips,—so is English diplomacy, the patched and painted old harridan, to be on her prettiest behaviour with Alexander. Well, it is comfortable truth for Englishmen to digest at their firesides, to know that they will be most politely sold in France. Diplomacy will be foiled and flattered, mocked at and cajoled. No calf, with tethered legs, and prostrate in a cart, jolted to a market, is more certain to be sold than the sons of John Bull—poor calves!—will be sold, and that too, dirt cheap, to Brunow and Orloff.

When the war began, and even as it proceeded, there was a cry, a cry that deepened, for expenses. That cry died away. To ask for a single copeck would be to humiliate Russia. Base is the emperor that pays! The enormity of the guilt is its apology: the monstrosity of the mischief is its palliation. When murders are committed at a thousand-fold, and robberies perpetrated at millions of loss—the very greatness of the crime is to convert our horror into wonder? Now, can we possibly degrade so magnificent a mischief?

Of course, we shall know nothing of the defined terms of peace, until peace is made. "Lord Palmerston laid the treaty of peace upon the table!" A terrible document will that be; a document written in the best blood of England, and bought with the best, the dearest gains of the English tax-payer. However, it is well that the country has made up its mind to be gulled. The surface of English society will remain tranquil as a summer duck-pond, whilst the conference daily labours at the Tuileries.

Poor England! Lord Clarendon, no doubt, will do his best; and Lord Cowley—so long as he is not called upon to dine the Emperor—will, doubtless, do his best. And, be sure of it, Austria will do her best, bringing to the work all her despotic sympathies for despotic Russia. Francis Joseph, having outraged Russia by closing with the Allies, will do his best to make the best peace for Russia at the expense of Great Britain.

And France? Oh, Russia, so passionately admires the chivalry of France, that she can all the better afford most heartily to hate England. To hate her, and to dupe her besides, will be a double pleasure—a felicity worthy of an Emperor!

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, February 9.

THERE are few facts of political importance to be communicated, but I can give you a tolerably correct idea of what is likely to be done at Paris a fortnight hence. It is very generally believed that the preliminaries of peace will be signed as soon as the Peace Conferences begin, but there is good reason for supposing that such will not be the case. The Western Powers and Austria desire that the fundamental conditions of peace should be as precise as possible, and few persons who have attentively read the propositions recently accepted by Russia can have failed to remark that the sense of certain passages in them is somewhat obscure. England will naturally wish to give greater precision to the fifth proposition, and this Government may desire to make some slight changes in the others. In short, it is highly probable that the five points will be subjected to a very strict revision before they are accepted by the various members of the Conference as the irreversible bases of the future negotiations for peace. The armistice, which will not be concluded until the preliminaries of peace are signed, will hardly be for a longer term than a month or five weeks. What the future will bring forth is naturally as little known to me as to the rest of the world, but my sources of information are so various that it is not difficult for me to foretell what kind of interpretation will ultimately be given to the fifth point. Austria, who was formerly at the feet of Russia, has now thrown herself into the arms of France, and therefore the representatives of England would be likely to find themselves in a minority should they attempt to make a *sine qua non* of the disarming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea. It is my conviction that Count Buol and M. de Bourqueney have come to a perfect understanding with each other in respect to the interpretation to be given to the fifth point, and the sequel will, doubtless, show that my judgment is not greatly at fault. France and Austria are likely to go with England in the matter of the non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and they will positively insist on Russia's admitting Consuls to all her ports in the Black Sea*, but neither the one nor the other considers the razing of the Russian forts on the east coast of the Black Sea, "a measure required by the interests of Europe." The maintenance of the *status quo* on the Circassian coast may meet with the approval of our allies, but more is hardly to be obtained from them. The foregoing opinions, which are based on perfectly reliable information, have been given in order that the British public may be aware of the difficulties with which the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Cowley will have to contend when they enter the diplomatic arena on or about the 21st instant. When it is remembered that Count Buol and Baron Bourqueney were not only the authors of the first four guarantee points, but of the second, it will not appear strange that they should look with an unpropitious eye on the fifth condition, which first saw the light of day in Downing-street. When one sees how much Austria has gained by her demonstrations, and how very little real profit England and France will derive from their lavish expenditure of blood and money, one is greatly inclined to fancy that the two Powers last mentioned are much more formidable opponents in the field than in the council-chamber. The diplomatic victory which Austria has gained is so complete that it is no wonder that she is inclined to over-estimate herself, and to look with pity on her "disinterested" friends in the West. At the very beginning of the war you were told that Austria could not comprehend how England and France could be so Quixotic as to declare beforehand that they renounced all claim to any material advantage at the expense of Russia. It is an understood thing that no indemnity is to be paid by Russia, as Austria feels sure that such a demand would lead to a prolongation of the war. It is whispered here that Austria has agreed to give her support to the Emperor Napoleon should he demand the annulment of that convention of 1815 which excluded the family of Napoleon I. from the throne of France.

The *Militar Zeitung* learns from Bakshiserai that the news of the coming armistice had produced a great sensation in the Russian army, as preparations had been made for "alarming" the advanced posts of General Autemarre's division. The attack which was to have been made by way of Janisale and Koluluz was, of course, countermanded. On the 23rd of January the order which had been given to re-inforce Lieutenant-General Wagner, near Kertch, was countermanded. The fire from the northern forts has entirely ceased, and the troops before Eupatoria have fallen back on Tulatt.

The Patriarch of Venice has ordained that, "in order to avoid unpleasantness (scandal), all those persons who do not fast on the appointed fast days are to be served in a private room."

* By Austrian statesmen Nicolaieff is not considered a Black Sea port.

RUSSIA.

We have received the St. Petersburg journals of the 5th instant.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* has the following official announcement of the appointment of Prince Gortschakoff to the post left vacant by the death of Prince Peskiewitsch:—

"In consequence of the demise of the Marshal Prince of Warsaw, Count Paskiewitsch of Erivan, Aide-de-Camp General Prince Gortschakoff II., member of the Council of the Empire, is appointed Commander-in Chief of the armies of the West and Centre, and Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Poland, with all the attributes and prerogative belonging to that office."

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Monday, January 14, 1856.

IF my present dispatch be briefer than usual and wanting in number of incidents, or rather topics, the importance of one, *the* subject, will abundantly make up for its lack of interests in general affairs.

For the last week or more the public attention has been kept on the rack for the announcement of the reception of Count Esterhazy at St. Petersburg, and the Austrian propositions for peace. Of the former I have already informed you, and am now able to communicate the latter. The reply of Russia it is said, was sent direct to Prince Gortschakoff, at Vienna, on Tuesday last, by Count Stackelberg, the favourite Secretary of the Czar; but I have reason to believe that this is incorrect, that the reply only arrived at Vienna on Saturday last, having been despatched by a courier who left St. Petersburg on the 5th instant. The answer is briefly offered, as follows:—

"Russia rejects the second clause of the first proposal, viz.—The rectification of her frontier with Turkey; also, the fifth proposal, by which the Allies reserve to themselves the right of naming special conditions, in virtue of which, for instance, they would demand the engagement not to rebuild Bomarsund. The rest of the Austrian ultimatums, including the neutralisation of the Black Sea, she accepts, with certain modifications. In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allies, Russia proposes to restore to the Porte, Kars and the territories she has won from Turkey in Asia during the last campaign.

"There is reason to believe that Austria will keep faith with us; and, in the event of her propositions being finally rejected in their pure and simple form, the Austrian embassy, &c., will be withdrawn from St. Petersburg, and all communication cease between the two courts.

Such is the result, so far, of the last effort to restore peace, and now for a few practical words on the same. I would particularly direct your attention to the several paragraphs of the report of the Russian reply, and then beg you to consider the meaning and the bearings of the question.

No rational being can I think come to any other conclusion on the subject than this—that Russia will, and has rejected the terms offered her; and that unless the Allies will consent to lower their pretensions and dignity, the war must, and will proceed. I should hope for the national honour and dignity of England, and for the sake of the great question which she has so nobly taken up, fought, and bled, that she will not stoop to so mean an action. The Western Powers are the victors in the past contest, and have a right to demand and dictate terms. But observe the answer of Russia—what does it all amount to, but this—to require the Allies to forsake all the advantages they have so far gained in the war, and in return will give back to Turkey the little advantage ground that he has obtained in Asia. In other words, Russia seeks to retain all her territorial power to the South, and of course with a future intention upon the Turkish territory proper, and some south, she will sooner or later. Russia will not forsake her projects.

However, Russia has, till the 18th instant, to notify to Count Esterhazy her acceptance or rejection on those conditions, of the Austrian ultimatum, as such it appears really to be.

By a telegraph from Vienna, dated this morning, the Emperor of Austria is said to be firm in his demand for an unconditional acceptance of proposals.

Russia, it is said, has submitted a new plan of settlement through Baron Sebachs, the Saxony minister, of which the latter has approved, and is himself partly the framer. The Baron arrived at Berlin on Saturday from St. Petersburg, and yesterday left Berlin for Paris, bearer of the counter propositions.

Such, I believe, to be the true state of the political game of chess mockery played for. There is a constant movement of political parties between Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, crossing each other in every possible way.

In the course of the present week I can perceive that all diplomatic intercourse between Russia and Austria will cease; but I don't think that Austria will join the Western Powers in prosecuting the war.

A general council of war has been held at Paris, under the presidency of H.M. the Emperor, for the purpose of obtaining from the commanders who have served in the last campaigns information which will assist the English and French Governments in arranging a plan of the new campaign. France, England, and Sardinia were represented, but not Turkey, from which it is inferred that the proposed plan to be furtherward decided upon refers more particularly to the Baltic Fleet.

Sir Edmund Lyons will command the next Baltic fleet.

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There is news from India of the capture of Kerat by the Persians, believed to be at the instigation of Russia, for the purpose of endangering the tranquillity of India. The first act of the new Governor-General of India will doubtless be to compel the Shah of Persia to relinquish his conquests, as it brings Russian influence too close to our Indian Empire.

Mr. Cobden has just issued a pamphlet on the War, entitled, "What Next? and Next?" which has caused a great stir. It is denounced by the whole London press, daily and weekly, and is calculated to do much harm by giving a false prejudicial notion in Russia.

General Williams, and the other English officers who surrendered at Kars, are kindly treated by the Russians.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence has been in a very critical state for the last 12 days, and he is still in danger.

The prosecution of the police for exercising their duty in the late Hyde Park riots, has ended in the conviction of only one man, who has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against Palmer, for poisoning his wife. He will be tried for her murder and that of Mr. Cook, but it is thought he will get off, as it is said proof of his having administered the poison is wanting. My own opinion is that he will surely be brought in guilty upon circumstantial evidence.

The loss by starvation of poor Sir John Franklin is confirmed by the report of the Hudson's Bay Arctic Expedition. The ships had been crushed in the ice, and the crews died one by one of starvation, four years ago, on the Sandy Coast opposite Melville Island.

Sweden is preparing for active participation in the next campaign — but Denmark remains neutral.

The minor states of Germany have urged Russia to consent to terms of peace.

Lord Clarendon has complained to the Prussian minister in London of the complicity of his Government in aiding Russia by allowing and aiding the transport of munitions of war to Russia through his territory. He announced that any repetition would be visited by the blockade of Prussian ports in the next Baltic campaign.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the Emperor of France, upon the Sultan of Turkey. This is really a most interesting, important, memorable, and significant incident. It is the first time of a Sultan of Turkey having accepted a decoration from a Christian power. Surely the present war is working for good—it is Christianising the East, for it is removing religious intolerance and prejudice; the Crescent and the Cross are becoming more and more united. This great event is a pledge of the alliance which places the Ottoman Empire under the guarantee of the international law of Europe. The speech of His Majesty the Sultan is well worthy of your notice.

The administration of Dulwich College is to be reversed, and made more conformable to the generous intentions of the founder.

Jenny Lind, now Madame Goldschmidt, has been "blazing away" to a crowded audience, and tickets have gone at a high figure.

The Emigration Commissioners will despatch a vessel to Melbourne between the 25th February and the 3rd March next.

Trade extraordinarily dull again in the manufacturing districts, arising from the high rates of discount.

The Money Market of London is a little quieter, discounts being now from 5½ per cent.

WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1856.

Every hour has now its own peculiar and distinctive rumours. News of one kind or another, good, bad, or indifferent, false and true, flies abroad from the Continent to England, from one part to the other, north, west, east, and south, in endless variety. All this tends to keep alive the interest which the public feel on the momentous question now being settled. In two days more there will either be a reasonable certainty of peace, or a more than moral certainty of a prolonged and expensive war.

The news to hand yesterday and Friday makes known that Austria stands fast to her plighted faith to the Western Powers, to this effect—that if Russia rejects her propositions for a renewal of negociations for peace, she will cease all diplomatic relations with the court of St. Petersburg. This is certain; but Austria will not go a step further. She will not join the Allies, but maintain her armed neutrality.

It is almost certain, if not quite true, that Baron Schaeh, the Minister of Saxony, is the bearer of counter-propositions to France and England, and there is some reason to believe that they are really more admissible than those contained in the Russian reply to Austria's ultimatum.

The British Cabinet takes high ground in the present movement, but if Russia sends propositions of peace through the Baron Schaeh, there is no reason why they should not be received and considered. The Allies are not pledged to negociate through no other channel than Austria, you will therefore perceive that the categorical answer of Russia to be given on Friday next, the 18th instant, will not quite close the diplomatic movement connected with the eastern question.

Prussia is becoming uneasy, as sure as fate she will have both France and England down upon her in—as I heard two little urchins in the street observe to each other—"in a brace of shakes, and two twos, and that's all about it." Another couple of ragged young hopefuls were looking into a linendraper's shop at the preface on the lid of a box of cambric handkerchiefs. The picture was that of some Russian soldiers, one laid amid to the other, "Oh, I say Jim, how I should like to pitch into those chaps." These incidents are positive facts, and in both cases the boys were about from 7 to 10. Curiously enough the youngest and most ragged, was the boldest spirit of the whole, and to see his action, was a picture indeed. It really is astonishing how great an interest the poorer and most depraved classes of London take in the war. And it is no less a fact significant of the age, that generally speaking, there is a singularly correct knowledge of passing events with sound practical good sense in the observations and views of the disputants. Cheap literature is working wonders, and reformatory schools, and the spread of national schools, are doing great good.

The movement for establishing reformatory schools has taken, I hope, a strong hold on the public mind, and I trust will succeed in rendering great moral and Christian aid to this Babylon of the 19th century.

The payment of the dividend has somewhat eased the money market, but the tightness increases in the Provinces, and threatens serious results. The Bank of England, I have reason to believe, contemplates however issuing, with the sanction of Government, £1 notes, in order to supply the wants of traders for an increased paper circulation.

The Duke of Cambridge yesterday distributed to the French troops the medal conferred by the Queen of England to those who had served in the Crimea. The number was about 14,000. The ceremony is described as a splendid sight.

Parliament meets in a fortnight's time, and the respective political parties are actively preparing for the coming contest.

Sir B. Hall appears resolved to encroach upon the rights of the people in respect to St. James' Park, by the formation of a new road and bridge across the water therein. The plan will be commendable, and probably prove after all much less objectionable than the "people" now contemplate.

Since writing the foregoing there is nothing to confirm at present the report that the Bank of England has an intention of issuing £1 notes.

The Funds have been very flat. Consols having this week fallen to 84¾ for money, and 84¾ for account; but to-day they are buoyant. Those reached 87⅛ to ⅞ for account, they closed at 87⅞ to ⅞.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

RUSSIA ACCEPTS THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITION FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Saturday, January 19, 1856.

London and the country generally was thrown into a state of great excitement early on Thursday morning by the announcement in a second edition of the *Times*, as follows:—

"We have the following telegraphic despatch from our Vienna correspondent:—

"Vienna, Wednesday, 10 p.m.

"Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies.

"This is authentic."

The Royal Exchange was thronged throughout the day by persons eagerly watching the issue of the other journals for more news, but it was late in the afternoon before the *Morning Post* came out with a third edition, to the effect that our Government had received corroboratory despatches to this effect, however:—That Russia *unconditionally* accepts the Austrian *ultimatum*, as the *basis of propositions for peace*.

You will here see a "juggle" in these, but more anon.

The news caused great excitement. Consols instantly advanced 3 per cent.; Turkish bonds, 5 per cent.; and railway shares £3 to £4 each, and a most extensive business was transacted throughout the day. Subsequently some little reaction took place, but the Markets have since fully recovered, and all now look very good, and as if they would go better. The news produced a perfect pause in the produce of the markets. Russian produce is quoted at nominal prices; colonial produce was not dealt in. The corn trade was paralysed, and all because of the ambiguous nature of the accounts regarding the reply of Russia, of which subsequent accounts scarcely clear up.

The second edition of the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day says, however,

Vienna, Friday.

The official *Gazette* has the following—

"St. Petersburgh, January 16, 2 p.m.

"Russia has accepted all the propositions freely and without reserve."

And their Vienna correspondent says, "it is expected that an armistice will be speedily signed."

So much for the news as it has come to hand. In substance it is most undoubtedly the best we have had, for it is Peace; but there is still some want of confidence in the real, downright earnest faith of Russia. All the London Press have more or less expressed some doubt or suspicion on the subject.

However, whatever be the views of Russia, her reply *does not* put an end to all the difficulties of the Eastern question, or preclude the resumption of active war. Russia has merely accepted the Austrian proposition as the foundation of preliminaries of peace, Mark this,—the details have yet to be settled by negociation. A conference has now to be held, but whether in London, Paris, or Vienna, I do not know. The Western Powers will not, however, relax their exertions in preparations for the next campaign, should it be necessary to take the field once more.

The American President's message gives a prominent position to the Central American and the recruiting questions in a hostile spirit against England, but withal in a tone which denotes that he feels assured the feeling of his countrymen is not with him. He hints that the difficulty cannot very long remain unsettled without involving in serious danger the friendly relation between the two countries.

Murders multiply fast. I counted no less than six cases in one paper one day this week. The last is that of Mr. Waugh, of Bedford-row, solicitor. He was murdered by a relative, who it is supposed is temporarily insane, of course.

Mr. William Palmer has been committed for trial for the dreadful murder of his wife. The enquiry into the death of his brother, Walter Palmer, has been adjourned to the 23rd instant. The stud of Mr. William Palmer was sold at the Corner, by Mr. Tattersall, on Monday last. The total proceeds of the sale were £2906. The "Chicken" sold for 800 guineas.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence is still dangerously ill. His sister the Countess Dowager of Errol, was on her way to attend him, when she died suddenly at Edinburgh on Wednesday last, en route to London.

The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (in 1812), and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead.

The Acheron, steamer, from Sydney, has arrived; also, the Ben Nevis, from Melbourne.

Money remains tight.

The Emigration Commissioners will despatch a ship to Moreton Bay between the 3rd and 10th March next.

Saturday, February 2, 1856.

THE WAR.—THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

In one or two of my earlier letters, and previous to the war with Russia, you will perhaps remember that I expressed the opinion that the war which was then about to commence would be of short duration, and, if my memory does not deceive me, I think I even calculated the period it was destined under certain circumstances to continue. That period being about the space of two years. Whether in the latter particular my recollection may deceive me matters little compared to the first fact, that the former portion of my anticipation has been fulfilled with remarkable correctness. I mentioned two epochs in the history of Europe with reference to the "Eastern question," or rather the designs of Russia upon Turkey. The first being merely an attempt, the second a much more important movement of the great northern power to threaten the Peace of Europe, wherein she would be successful in creating a general blaze.

She has made the first movement, but it has been a vain effort, and whilst it has produced serious consequences to several European States the effects of her mistaken ill-timed policy has been of much more serious consequence to herself. After two years of war, Russia finds herself defeated in every engagement—her pride humbled—her treasury exhausted—her industrial interests ruined—and she obliged with a very ill grace to assume a magnanimity she does not feel, and accept terms more humiliating than those she so arrogantly refused last year.

The protocol acknowledging the willingness of the belligerent Powers to treat for peace on the conditions proposed, was signed at Vienna yesterday, Friday, the 1st February, 1856, by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Turkey, and Sardinia, the five powers more immediately concerned, the formal preliminaries will not be signed till the representatives of the same meet at Paris, where the Congress is to be held. Peace negotiations will commence in reality about the middle of the present month. A suspension of hostilities has been ordered in the meantime; and as Russia is now evidently sincere in her desire for peace, there is no doubt but that the war has in reality ceased. Such is the general opinion here and on the Continent; but there are still many who differ from this view. The Governments of England and France, however, anticipate that the negotiations will prove successful; and although they profess that the preparations for the next campaign will not be discontinued, I know as a fact that the contracts have been suspended and all partially annulled as far as practicable.

Prussia will not be permitted to take part in the Congress—much to her annoyance.

There has been much talk of indemnity for the expenses incurred by the Allies, and public meetings have been held in London and in the country, evincing the expression of public feeling upon the question; but I cannot see how, under the circumstances, Russia could be called upon to pay our expenses, and I feel positively certain that our Government holds the same opinion. Russia has not sued for peace, but the war is suspended by mutual consent, and as such it is evident that each side pays its own expenses.

Parliament was opened on Thursday by the Queen in person. The Speech from the throne commenced with a brief notice of the fall of Sebastopol and the other achievements of the naval and military services. That she had assented to the terms proposed by Austria to Prussia and we hope they will lead to a general treaty of peace; but that in conducting the negociations for peace the objects of the war will not be lost sight of, nor the naval and military preparations be relaxed until "a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded." The next important point referred to is the treaty with Sweden and Norway, with the view to the preservation of the balance of power in the north of Europe. The other points I need not refer to; they are of mere local interest. The speech was plain, sensible, and with purpose—and therefore very unlike the generality of such addresses. The opening scene in the Lords was on this occasion one of unprecedented interest and magnificence. It was splendidly gorgeous: and for some idea of the general appearance, I would call your attention to the brief description given by the *Times*.

The Administration Reform Association held a meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of revealing the incapacity or treachery which brought about the fall of Kars. There is reason to believe that if a Parliamentary enquiry be not granted in deference to public feeling, some very explicit explanations must be afforded. General Williams is said to have written 30 times for succour, but not one of his communications ever obtained an answer. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is accused of this neglect, but if treachery was practised, I believe it was on the part of one of those in the Turkish service.

The approaching trial of Palmer, for murder by poisoning, is about to commence. It will be the most memorable on record. There are three juries' returns of murder against him, and a fourth and a fifth impending. The defence will turn upon refuting the deductions drawn from the chemical analysis of Drs. Taylor and Rees. He will be tried in London, instead of in Staffordshire, where public feeling is so much more against him.

A soiree has been given at Manchester to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bright, the members, when both expressed their views about the war and the prospect of peace.

The French Government is gradually moving in the direction of free trade. A new scale of duties on wool imported into France has been issued, a copy of which I enclose. It concerns Australian interests.

The Union Bank of Australia has declared a dividend of 13½ per cent. for the half year. The position of the concern is sound.

An unsatisfactory report has been issued by the Australian Agricultural Company. The directors are unable to declare a dividend. This is the concern which, it will be remembered, caused such an insane excitement here during the gold mining mania,—its shares from 35, going to 235 in the space of two days. They are now 26 and 28.

A return of "colonial expenditure," incurred by Great Britain for the year 1853-4, for the colonies, gives the grand total at £3,288,338, of which was appropriated to New South Wales £71,313, to Van Diemen's Land £254,287, to Western Australia £133,835, and to New Zealand £87,326.

The Government Emigration Commissioners will despatch a ship to Sydney, N.S.W., between the 10th and 17th March next.

The ship Robert Small has sailed for Sydney with more than three hundred government emigrants.

MORE TROUBLES.—SERIOUS DIFFERENCES WITH AMERICA.

WARLIKE TONE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, February 4, 1856.

In one of my recent letters I referred very pointedly to differences having arisen between the Governments of England and the United States, with references to the Central American question, and to the enlistment question. With regard to the former, the United States appears inclined to force this country to forego its claims and rights to certain colonies, and to refuse to be satisfied as regards the latter with the apologies made to her for having unintentionally interfered, as alleged, with her desires on a form of international laws. The correspondence which has passed between the two Governments has not satisfied the inordinate pride, vanity, conceit, and arrogance of the United States, and a serious quarrel is therefore endeavoured to be fastened upon us, which threatens war. Certainly, to suspend official communication with each country by America giving Mr. Crampton his passports, and we giving Mr. Buchanan his. There is, however, a good deal of claptrap in all that is expressed on the other side of the Channel; but the matter is quite serious enough to occasion much general uneasiness. We are, however, intimately prepared for war, and can turn the engines prepared for Russia against America with immediate effect, wherever she is unprepared for war. The Americans are, however, a warlike nation;—every man-jack is a fighter, in real downright sober earnestness, with great natural coolness, firmness, and bravery—very captious, and strangely enough, most sincerely desirous to pick a quarrel and either "whop" or "be whopped" by the "Mother country"—a most unnatural and hellish desire. It has caused much surprise that no allusion is made to the Queen's speech in the United States. This, it is thought, will excite the natural disposition of the Americans against the old country. I believe, however, that it will prove beneficial, and is intended by our statesmen to have an influence on the temper of the American Government to enforce a calm dispassionate consideration of the subject, sought to be made the bone of contention and the cause, if possible, of war.

The East India Company gave a dinner, on Saturday, to Lieutenant General Patrick Grant, just appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. This is the first of the appointments under the new *regime* which opens the service to the India officers as well as to her Majesty's officers.

Mr. Lowe, of Australian celebrity, now our Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has brought forward two able measures to amend the law relating to partnership and limited liability. He appears disposed to give the widest latitude to private enterprise and commercial speculation. Mr. Lowe has a quick utterance, most trying to reporters, which, if he desires to shine in the London House of Parliament, he must control.

An examination in the bankruptcy of Mr. Mark Boyd, in the Australian trade, took place on Saturday, and was resumed to-day.

The colonial wool sales in London have been fixed for the 14th instant, when about 40,000 bales will be offered.

There has been one or two panics lately in the corn trade. To-day wheat has gone down 6s., making in all a fall of from 10s. to 16s., in consequence of the prospects of peace with Russia.

The demand for money has been more active again lately at fully Bank rates. The amount of commercial acceptances falling due to-day is very heavy, but promises to be well met and adjusted.

The Shalimar, from Melbourne, is in. The mail by the Kent closes this evening, but there will be another one, to-morrow, by the Royal Charter.

Consols are now about 90¾ to ⅞. Railway shares have lately advanced considerably and so also have the Foreign Securities.

The trial of Palmer is expected to come off at the May sittings of the Central Criminal Court.

A most fearful murder was committed yesterday in Oxford-street. A wife and three young children had their throats cut by the husband and father; unless from temporary insanity, there does not appear any reason to account for the dreadful crime. Murders have lately very much increased; not a day passes that one is not recorded made in the public prints of one to three such crimes.

Monday Evening.

I hear, from what is said to be the best informed channel, that the deficiency to be made good by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he brings forward his budget of ways and means for the year 1856, will be £21,000,000.

The armistice, it is expected, will extend to the 31st March. Austria has requested permission for Prussia to be represented in the Peace Conference, which has been referred to the Governments of the Western Powers. The Conference will commence at Paris about the 24th instant.

The Fourth of the month has gone off well.

Tuesday, February 5, 1856.

There is no important foreign news to notice to-day.

The Czar's acceptance of the Austrian propositions for peace, appears to have been a very sudden and unexpected measure. It has therefore created great surprise, but after the first novelty of the thing had passed away, and the excitement it occasioned had subsided, great public manifestations of delight are recorded to have been enunciated.

The nation rejoices in Russia, if the old Muscovite party look "gloomy," and it is no less a fact that in Turkey, France, and England, the people are heartily glad that the war is likely to cease.

There has been nothing yet done in Parliament having direct reference to Australian interests.

There has been a dreadful collision in the Channel between the Mangerton, s. s., trading between London and Limerick, and the Josephine Willis, one of the London and New Zealand line of packet ships, which resulted in the total loss of the latter, and part of crew and passengers. She cleared out of the St. Katherine Docks on Friday last, with 10 cabin passengers, 60 steerage, and a crew of 35,—in all about 100 souls. The Josephine Willis, immediately after being struck by the steamer, heeled on her beam ends, and a fearful scene took place. Several dead bodies, male and female, and one of a child, have been picked up, but how many are lost is not yet known.

There are now 37 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 26,737 tons, loading for the Australian colonies, of which 13 are for New South Wales of 9823 tons, and 11 of 10,464 tons for Victoria.

The departures from the port of London last week for the Australian colonies, comprised 1 to Sydney, 2 to Port Phillip, 1 to New Zealand, 1 to Swan River, and 1 to Portland Bay, with an aggregate burthen of 4461 tons.

The Queen has constituted the colony of Western Australia to be a Bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishoprick of Perth, and has appointed the Venerable M. B. Hall, Archdeacon of Adelaide, to be ordained consecrated Bishop of the said see.

Friday, February 8th, 1856.

There is no actual news to-day from the Continent.

Russia has become extremely sensitive to the fact that by reason of her extreme neutrality, she promises to be entirely excluded from all interference with the negociations for peace about to be opened in Paris. For any good she can do, she might certainly be considered to have no existence, and treated accordingly; whilst as she is capable of doing much mischief, there are substantial reasons why she should not be permitted to interfere in any shape or way.

Some doubts begin to be thrown upon the prospects of peace. *It is feared that the fifth* point will, in the present instance, be the stumbling block. On the Continent, there are active efforts being made to throw the onus of such an event upon England. Our Government, it is industriously circulated, may contemplate in the conditions referred to, such demands as the safety and dignity of Russia cannot permit of.

Saturday, February 9, 1856.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Richard Graves M'Donnell, Esq., C.B., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of South Australia.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners will despatch a vessel to Adelaide (S. A.), between the 17th and 24th of March.

The creation of Baron Parke to the Peerage for *life* only, has created a great stir in the higher circles, and the subject has been brought before the House of Lords; as it will form a precedent for the creation of several others, the question has been referred to a Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Lowe's Limited Liability and Partnership Amendment Acts, passed their second reading last night, and will be committed on Monday, the 25th instant.

Russia is like the Western Powers, continuing her preparations for the next campaign, should it be opened. You may rest reasonably assured that there will be peace. A friend connected with the Russian Government has letters of a most favourable kind from St. Petersburg, and as he is in fact a Government agent, though a peaceful one, he is able to form an opinion upon what he *knows is going forward*.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

London, January 16th.

THE reply to the last pacific proposals of Austria, or rather the counter-proposals of Russia, have been received at Vienna, and few are disappointed in finding the Emperor Alexander obstinate in his rejection of all reasonable terms of accommodation. He persists in his determination not to yield an inch of territory, and refuses to dismantle the fortresses on the Isles of Aland. Otherwise, he consents to the neutralisation of the Euxine, and to the surrender of all pretensions to *ascendants* over the Christian subjects of Turkey. As the propositions of the Allies, however, demanded an acceptance *pur et simple*, they will not entertain the Russian reply. Thus, Prince Valentine Esterhazy has had a loodles errand, and thus falls to the ground the last hope of peace—at least for this year. If no satisfactory answer be given to the Austrian intermuncio by the 18th instant, he is to return to Vienna, and then—but what next, and how far Austria is really sincere in her resolution to break with Russia are matters which the wisest may not venture to predicate with confidence.

It is characteristic of the craft and wiliness of our foe, that the conditions he now proposes to the Allies are such as are necessarily more disagreeable to the two hesitating neutral powers of Austria and Sweden than to the actual belligerents, Turkey, France, and England. The refusal to cede the strip of frontier territory in the Danubian provinces is really not of so much consequence to Turkey as to Austria, whose interests on the Lower Danube are directly opposed to the former power; and the maintenance of the forts in Aland is dangerous only to Sweden. Thus, it was sought to dissever the alliance of the Western Powers with Sweden and Austria, and to hold out a bait to the original belligerents to make peace at the expense of their tardy allies at Vienna and Stockholm. The dodge, however, has failed; and the only effect of the Russian proposals will be to unite the Allied Powers still more closely together in the attainment of their common object. It is confidently believed that upon the return of her ambassador from St. Petersburg, Austria will take the field against the enemy, and it is reported that the Swedes are making active preparations for the next campaign in the Baltic.

That such a campaign is to take place, the best informed authorities openly declare. It is said that the French Emperor has made a requisition to the English Government for transports for the conveyance of eighty thousand men, and six thousand horses, and the shores of the Baltic are indicated as the destination of the intended expedition. The Russians, on their side, seem to expect a change in the scene of war, and are making strenuous exertions to oppose any army which may offer to threaten Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg. It is rumoured that Prince Gortschakoff's forces are to be withdrawn from the Crimea, for the defence of the more vital points of the empire; and even the Caucasus is to be denuded of troops, in order that an overwhelming force may be concentrated on the Baltic seaboard and the Western frontier.

The Council of War has held many conferences at Paris—the English being represented by the Duke of Cambridge and General Airey, on behalf of the Army; and Admirals Lyons and Dundas, as the Naval delegates. Nothing is, of course, known as yet, of their deliberations, though the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, of this morning, reports that the question of the evacuation of the Crimea—with the exception of Balaklava, Eupatoria, and Kamiesch—has been under discussion. The possibility of a campaign in the interior of the Southern Provinces has also been touched on, but the Admirals are said to be opposed to any project which will tend to withdraw our troops away from the support of the fleet. There is a rumour that the Emperor is to command in person, at the opening of the next campaign.

From the seat of war itself, there is not a word of news.

Nothing has occurred to break the monotony of the Allied camp, and to spoil the Christmas festivities of the English army. The troops are in excellent health and in the finest order. In a late despatch to the Minister of War, General Codrington has emphatically and indignantly denied the allegations of some of the newspaper correspondents, respecting the prevailing drunkenness among the soldiers. He declares that the consumption of spirits in the camp is below the average of an English village, and quotes the returns of the Health Inspector in proof of the comparative sobriety of the army. The total force now under Sir William Codrington's command is not less than 55,000. This is exclusive of the Turkish contingent, at Kertch, which numbers 20,000; and of the reserve at Constantinople and in the Bosphorus, which amounts to 6 or 7000. The Swiss and German legions, whose ranks have been filled up, muster 7000 strong. The Italian legion is fast filling up, but will not be ready to take the field before May or June. In addition to these numbers, we must reckon about 16,000 English troops, in garrison at Malta, Gibraltar, and in other parts of the Mediterranean; so that the whole British force, available for military operations next spring, will amount to at least 100,000 men.

Our fleet is proportionately powerful, and has been vastly strengthened by the addition of leviathan floating batteries, and a crowd of smart, handy little steam gunboats, each one bearing a sting of no contemptible power and pungency. By the first of March, we shall be ready to open the ball, on a scale hitherto unparalleled even in the history of British wars. The *Times* speaks the voice of the nation, when it calls out for bolder generals and more daring admirals, and it is clear that John Bull will not patiently put up with a *third* bootless expedition to Cronstadt. In reply to the *Times*, Sir Charles Napier has been so unadvised as to enter upon a defence of himself and his do-nothing successor, by a comparison with Nelson and Suwarrow. The *Times* has been cruel enough to print Sir Charles' letter in all the beauty of its native orthography, by which wicked proceeding, the town is made to see that the hero of Acre can no more spell than take Cronstadt.

The loss of Kars has greatly complicated the position of the Turks in Asia, and placed Omar Pasha in a very critical situation. He has fallen back on Batoum, where he is compelled to remain, from the severity of the weather, and the want of the means of transport. At Constantinople, there has been great excitement at the news of the surrender of General Williams. No blame whatever is attached to the English commander, who is proved to have behaved with the utmost judgment and heroism. He was literally starved into surrender, nor would he have been justified in holding out so long, had he not been in daily expectation of relief from the army of Selim Pasha—a gentleman who seems to have been in no hurry to put himself in the way of danger. The *Times* of this morning, deliberately charges Lord Stratford de Redcliffe with having neglected to attend to the repeated appeals of General Williams, for help and succour; and demands a parliamentary investigation into the conduct of the British ambassador. It is alleged that Lord Stratford, who is a man of the most obstinate, arbitrary, and unrelenting disposition, had a private grudge against General Williams, inasmuch as the latter was not appointed to his post without the knowledge or the recommendation of the ambassador. No doubt, when Parliament opens, we shall hear more of this extraordinary affair—the consequences of which have been so disastrous to the cause of the Allies, and so fatal to the brave garrison of Kars and its noble commander. The Turkish government, it is said, is inclined to throw the blame upon Omar Pacha, who was to have gone to the relief of the beleaguered city; but, if we may credit the accounts from the Mushir's army, he had neither a force nor the means sufficient to enable him to undertake so bold an enterprise. Flushed with his success, General Mouravieff, would appear to be extending his forces towards Erzeroum, and that city, which, rather than Kars, is the key of the Turkish empire in the East—may be considered as being in great danger.

Mr. Cobden has published another pamphlet on the war, which under the title of "What next? and Next?" gives sundry reasons why we should immediately make peace. Mr. Cobden, as a prophet, is notoriously without credit, and Mr. Cobden, as a politition, has, in this instance, not more distinguished himself. Without entering into the merits of the quarrel between us and Russia, Mr. Cobden insists that the moment has arrived when an armistice should be concluded, and will agree as to the desirability of a cessation of hostilities. I cannot pretend to give you even an outline of Mr. Cobden's argument, which is as plausible, one-sided, and disingenuous as is the wont of Mr. Cobden; but the gist of his reasoning is, that, inasmuch as Russia is too strong for the Allies, they should make peace; and, inasmuch as we cannot conquer, we must yield. The expedition to the Crimea he calls "a leap in the dark." In two years we have lost more men than Napoleon in his Russian campaign, and yet Sebastopol "is not wholly in our power." We have clearly undertaken a task too great for us, *therefore, we should yield*. Secondly, assuming that we drive the Russians out of the Crimea, we must either keep it or abandon it. If we keep it, we shall require an army of occupation—*therefore let us make peace*. Thirdly, if we withdraw our armies and be content with a naval blockade, Russia will resume her aggressions by land on Turkey, and recompense herself for the loss of the Crimea by fresh conquests. To avert such a result—*let us make peace*. Fourthly, let the Allies be ever so successful—let every Russian fortress within fifty miles of the sea be in our power, let Georgia and the Caucasus be recovered, we cannot seize Moscow "the capital of the Czars, with its seven miles of suburb and city, interspersed with gardens and trees; its green roofs of sheet iron gleaming to the sun; the hundreds of cupolas, flashing with gold, deep blue or green, spangled with stars, and surmounted with the Greek cross, from which heavy gilt chains, looped gracefully to the circumference of the cupola; and crowning all, that picturesque cluster of palaces, churches, and monuments, the Kremlin." For this reason, and because of the beauty of Moscow, its green roofs, Greek crosses, spangles, and cupolas—the Allies must yield, and leave Turkey to her fate. Fifthly, Russia being a protectionist country, can feed herself and carry on her trade, even though the whole world be in arms against her—therefore, we must give in. Therefore, for all these, and a great many more equally exquisite reasons, it is Mr. Cobden's opinion, that we should seek "above all things, to withdraw every British soldier from Russian territory." Only one thing is necessary to the success of this notable proposal, and to the attainment of peace, which is, simply, that all Russian soldiers should likewise be withdrawn from foreign territory, and that the Russian Emperor should be trusted to keep them withdrawn.

I am happy to say that I do not believe there is any party in England, so wicked, or so foolish, as to desire peace upon the conditions that Mr. Cobden recommends, nor upon any terms which would leave Russia mistress of the field, and arbiter of the future of Turkey. Heavy as are the burden of the war upon all classes, they are borne with the utmost cheerfulness, and there is no sign whatever of weariness, nor any prospect of "giving in."

The Rugely poisoning case continues to excite an extraordinary amount of interest. Coroner's inquests have been held upon the bodies of Anne and Walter Palmer, the wife and brother of the prisoner, and startling revelations continue to be made, of the extent to which he pursued his wholesale poisonings. The inquest upon Mrs. Palmer, has ended in a verdict of "wilful murder" against the accused, William Palmer, who appears to have effected the death of his victim by repeated doses of antimony. The investigation into the death of the brother, Walter Palmer, has not yet terminated. The evidence already given, shows that his life was insured to a very considerable amount in several offices, shortly before his death, and that they

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one and all refused payment. It is believed that many other murders of the same kind have been committed by this amiable husband and brother—the particulars of which are all to come to light by-and-by.

A singular and ludicrous contest has lately occurred, between Royalty and a theatrical manager. Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane, being offended at the Queen's not patronizing his theatre, has refused to permit Mr. Charles Matthews—one of his company of actors —to play before her Majesty, at Windsor. It is a very petty quarrel as it stands—the House of Smith versus the House of Guelph.

The business of London has been in a state of great excitement, of late, owing to the formation of an Anglo-Gallic joint stock company, who purpose to take up all the lines of omnibus traffic, and to give the public better and cleaner carriages, faster horses, cheaper prices, and conductors more polite of speech. The wrath of the already constituted bus-proprietors has naturally been excited at this daring invasion of their vested rights by "furriners," and various attempts have been made to enlist the public and the national sympathy in defence of the native omnibus, and the indigenous conductor. However, the public, which has long suffered from the distinct irregularity, inconvenience, and incivility of the existing bus-men, and which is utterly indifferent to nati- nal interests in such matters, will by no means be arrayed to take part with the injured innocents, but rather applauds, and approves the spirited project of the English and French company.

A paragraph in one of the morning papers announces the death, at Ramsgate, of the once celebrated Lady Ellenborough, whose escapade with Prince Schwartzenberg, made so great a sensation some five-and-twenty years ago. Lady Ellenborough is said to have fallen a victim to jealousy on the part of "*le baron d'un Sketch Arabe*,"—as the French journal has it.

H. R. W.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 18, Telegraph (s.s), 370 tons, Captain Gilmore, from Melbourne; Mrs. Gilmore and Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Bray and child, Mrs. Gilbert and child, Mrs. Young and Family, Mr. Miller, Brewer, Moore, Brindley, Lord, Locke, Nicoll, Morris, Hodgkinson, Bruce, Mathews, and fifty cabin-pass. A. S. Co. compacy, bonnet.

April 18, Carrick (s.s), 300 tons, Captain Stewart, from the Clarence river via Port Stephens; Hardwicke and Co., owners.

DISPATCHED DEPARTURES.

Tasy Day.—Hunters, for Sydney; Pauline, and Julia Fraser, for Newcastle; Maria, for New Caledonia; Juvenile M. Penn, and Hunter, for Darwin, Hobartown, for Calcutta; Telegraph s.s. and Isabella Sprent, for Melbourne; Thomas Lee, for Bahia; Tiama.

CLEARANCES.

April 18.—Golden Spring, 292, 100 tons, Captain Maguire, for Melbourne.

April 18.—Harkaway, 418, 87 tons, Captain Stephen, for Calcutta. Passengers—Messrs. Hunt, Barnes, and 11 grooms.

COASTERS INWARD.

April 17.—Mary, 196 Macpherson, from Moreton, with 16 tons potatoes, 151 bags wheat; Tamar Belle, 30, Dodgerstone, and William and Helen, from Moreton, with 2048 bushels maize, and 2 bullocks; wheat, 2 camp-fowls, 400 bushels oats, 3 cocks Waterer, 900 of the Wind, 60 tons Moreton Wood, 200 with 30,000 shingles, 1,000 feet timber, 60 bullocks, 60 sheepskins, 240 bushels Beverage, from Moreton.

COASTERS OUTWARD.

April 17.—Christopher Garner, for Richmond River; William and Helen, and 50 Hopetoun, for Moreton; the Hawk-Boy, and Woodpecker, for Broadsea; Jessamine, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.

April 18.—Gold to England, by Yorkshire: 2000 pounds, 120 ounces, 18 dwt 9 grains, 20 ounces droppers, 3 Fads.

April 18.—Tallow, for Calcutta: 4 casks—Mercury, Leader, Mudie, and Co; 1 case Pitchburn, Smith, Finch, and Co; 15 barrels, W. W. Bent.

SHIPS MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the General Post-Office, as follows—

For Newcastle, this Evening.—By the Morpeth, this day, at noon, if not sooner closed.

For New Caledonia.—By the Maria, this day, at noon, if not sooner closed.

For Hunter River.—By the Tamarin (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Clarence.—By the Mary, this day, at 2 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

For Newcastle.—By the Washington Irving, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

For Wollongong.—By the 4 p.m., on Monday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE CONTRACT PACKET EARL OF SEFTON.

General Post Office, Sydney, April 19, 1856.

Notice is hereby given, that the mail by the said packet EARL OF SEFTON, for the United Kingdom, via Melbourne, will be closed THIS DAY (Saturday), for the 28th instant, at noon.

Unpaid and letters cannot be received after 11 a.m. All letters and newspapers and other matter received, will be forwarded by ship or packet-boat.

Address the mails to and via Melbourne, as no other postage is required, on the United letters in a packet-ship.

The public are reminded, that newspapers for abroad cannot now be sent, unless postage stamps are affixed thereon. Vide separate notice from this office, dated 7th October, 1851.

(Signed) W. H. CHARLES, Postmaster-General.

The Telegraph left the Railway pier, Melbourne, at noon on Wednesday, the 16th; and came into safe anchorage off the Pier, Darling Bank, under the Royal Charter, from Plymouth, and 42 days from the Cape of Good Hope, at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, and at 3 p.m. proceeded for Sydney. On Thursday, at 5 p.m., every fine Royal Sydney. Under the mail steamer at Cape Otway. The Telegraph has made the passage from Heads to Heads in 46 hours, with strong head winds.

The cargo of the Grafton, which arrived yesterday from the Clarence River, consisted of 800 bales wool, 60 casks tallow, 150 skins, and sundries.

The Kate, schooner, bound from South Sea Islands, put in here on Thursday, but was soon ordered to return, owing to the intemperate of the weather.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

April 18.—Symmetry, 180, from Adelaide.

DEPARTING TOWARDS.

April 18.—Emily Jane, for Sydney; Petterson.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

April 12.—Gabriel Parker, from Sydney; Carr, and Annie, from Adelaide; Arabian Queen, from Calcutta; Royal Shepherd (s.s.), and Franklin (s.s.), from Launceston.

April 13.—Frisk, from Shoalhaven; Telegraph (s.s.), and Keith, from Sydney; Queen of England, from Liverpool; Mary, from Calcutta; Lady, and Maid of Avenmore, from Moreton; Oil Rose, from Liverpool; Prince of Wales, from Newcastle; Cynthia (American), from New York.

April 14.—Marigolds, from Warrnambool; Emma, Maid of Yarra (s.s.), and Black Swan (s.s.), from Launceston; London (s.s.), from Sydney; Kingfisher, from Pelorus.

April 15.—Waterlily, from Sydney; Dr, from Shanghai; White Swan (s.s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Geneva, for Shoalhaven.

April 13.—Steam, Ann and Maria, and Carpenter, for Newcastle.

April 14.—Kestle, for Manilla; New Great Britain, for London; Maria Louisa, for Auckland.

April 15.—Little Joe, for Cape Otway.

April 16.—Jane, for Newcastle.

The following are taken from the Melbourne papers.

The Herald, from this port, arrived at Calcutta on the 1 th of January.

The barque Blair, reports having signalled the wrecked barque Triptolem, from London to Newcastle, bottom up, on the 22nd March, the Kingfisher, from Calcutta to Melbourne, latitude 22·53 S., longitude 90·41 E. The Commodore, for Adelaide, and the Royal Saxon, for Melbourne, were boarded when the Blair left.

The Agenda of the Lunar Rainbow reports the Belgrave and Bella Marguerita loading at the Breakwater for this port.

The Post of Melbourne.—It always affords us great pleasure to mark every circumstance which tends to show that our rapidly advancing sister is entitled to be ranked as a Colony of equality with the other commercial communities of the world as regards all points we shipping. This fact strikes us more emphatically particularized from in the case of the well-known clipper Rockarot, commanded by Captain Henry James. This fine vessel dropped anchor in Hobson's Bay about eight days ago, with about 1200 tons of cargo, all of which she discharged in the short space of five working days. This was accomplished by the energy and determination of the captain, of Mr. Gallie, of the stevedore, and of Mr. R. H. White, tallyman, who, in order to work the ship and her tackle in the river, not only consented to forgone the club supplied with lighters on such side, but in bringing the lighters to the wharf actually demonstrated, that the whole of the cargo were landed within little more than a week of the ship's arrival. We very much question if more could be done in our old-established port; and as ours as such facts are known at home, we presume we shall soon no more about our harbour difficulties.

The Ballarat.—This well-known fleet and favourite ship will sail for Singapore on the 27th instant, which port, there is very little room for doubt, she will reach before the departure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, which will not leave till until the 15th instant. Those merchants who are desirous of speedy communication with England will be anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity of forwarding the "first of packages" and other correspondence, in anticipation of the regular mail, which will not be due in London until the 15th instant. The Ballarat is a fine ship, and is fitted up in the most comfortable style. Several passengers who are desirous of visiting the East on their way home, have applied to us for specimens for cabins. The Ballarat is commanded by her old master, Captain Gibson, to whose superior seamanship and successful trip—is to be said from this port.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.

April 18.—Osprey, from Hamilton.

PORT ALBERT.

ARRIVAL.

April 18.—Mary Hamilton, from Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

CLEARANCES.

19 18.—Emma, and Venture, for Sydney.

LIVERPOOL.

ARRIVAL.

April .—Percy, from London.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

April 8.—Ann-on, from Plymouth.
April 12.—Calmaria, from Bordeaux.

CLEARANCES.

April 16.—Fiery Queen, for Manila.
April 17.—Bourgogne, for Point de Galle.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVAL.

February 12.—Speedwell, from Melbourne.
February 14.—Bella Marguerita, from Melbourne.
February 20.—Hebrew, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

February 16.—Eagle, for Hobart Town.
February 18.—Ofori, for Hobart Town.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

January 11.—Achoron, from Sydney.
January 26.—At Liverpool: Champion of the Seas, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

January 29.—Hastings, from Sydney; Hawkhirst, from Moreton Bay.
February 6.—Land Burleigh, from Sydney.

ARRIVALS.

January 31.—Nova Scotia, for Adelaide.
January 31.—Phœbe Dunbar, for Moreton Bay.
January 31.—Fairlie and Culduce, for Melbourne.
January 30.—Tongariro, for Melbourne; Greenock, for Sydney.
February 2.—Ship of Peace, for Sydney.
February 2.—Pelhamby, for Sydney.
February 7.—From Liverpool: Sailors, for Melbourne.
Vessels Launched from Sunday, January 27.

At London: Plantation, Cyclone, Jessie, Revoil, Cynthia Fay, Jessie Wilson, Jane Frith, Clyde, Hardship, Isis Bay, Saltona, Velocity.

At Liverpool: Liberia, Commodore Perry.

THE MAILS.—Tuesday, February 5.—The Royal Mail Sailing ship Joseph Tarrah, Captain Hunter, bound to Mexico, John Wood, Esq., Mail Agent, left her departure berth in the Sandon dock this morning, with the mails, a full cargo, and 198 passengers. The usual Australian mail will be despatched to the Waterloo Dock this evening, when the Marquerite, bound to Melbourne, will receive her Majesty's mails, and the Lady Jocelyn, for Sydney, will receive the mails for Port Phillip.

THE LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT SHIP BENGAL.—The Bengal, a transport ship, Captain Lendon, was wrecked on the 14th ult. in all the island of Marcuara on the shield of the 14th ultimo. She sailed from Madras with her full complement of officers, soldiers, clerks, white sailors, three ele-re-called hands, among gales from the north-west-ward, with Cape Comorin abeam, she was driven on the east part of the island of Marcuara, on which was the weather that within twenty minutes of first seeing the land the ship was among the breakers. All hands put safely on shore. They immediately on getting on it from the island until Friday, when they were put on board the steamer. They the same evening sailed for Bombay. They had the misfortune of commanding or getting on it from the island until Friday, the 25th ultimo, when her Majesty's Steamship Simoom came and took them off.

LONDON MAIL.—Tuesday, Thursday.—The Kent, Captain Cobourn, weather, steamship, will sail Sunday-next, with mail-and passengers, to be due Melbourne

THE PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Berlin, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that orders were sent from the 16th of December to Prince Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea.

The general is expected without delay at St. Petersburg, to be invested with the functions of Governor of Poland.

It is generally expected here that an armistice will be concluded between the belligerent Powers.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Berlin, Friday evening, 21st December.

It is rumoured here that the following are to be the conditions of the armistice :—

If the peace is not finally negotiated between the period of the suspension of hostilities and the spring, it is stipulated it was are to be allowed to enter the Baltic, intent to pass beyond the island of Gothland during the continuance of the negotiations.

The Tchernaya, and the two great defiles leading into the valley of Baidar, are to form the line of demarcation in the Crimea.

At Kaffa, Eupatoria, Kertch, and at the scene of action in Asiatic Turkey, the respective Generals commanding are to agree with each other on the way in which the armistice is to be carried out.

It is believed that the Prussian Cabinet contented itself with simply acknowledging the receipt of the above communication announcing the Czar's acceptance of the propositions.

Count Buol writes her way into a share in the Conference, but her conduct will be very guarded and reserved.

The Prussian frontier, which was closed against Poland a short time back, on account of the cattle disease, has been re-opened, as far as concerns the convoyance of cattle.

THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITIONS.

The Morning, according to Russian authority, is in error in Count Buol's despatch to Count Esterhazy, interpreting the gorgo items of which that nobleman was the bearer to St. Petersburg :—

Vienna, December 10

We made that your Excellency had the honour to receive from the lips of the Emperor, our august master, most have confirmed to you afresh the invariable sentiments which have guided the policy of his Majesty, in the different phases of the struggle that presses heavily on Europe. Ever faithful to these principles, the Emperor would have thought himself wanting in his duty to his people and to Europe if he had left slip the present moment, when a higher power imposes an effectual truce on the combatants, without engaging a last effort to open new approaches to a peace that presents itself as the most urgent want of Europe.

Convinced, on the one hand, of the sincerity of the declarations so often reiterated by the Emperor Alexander, of his readiness to lend his hand to any peace that, in conformity to his own dignity nor the honour of his country, his Imperial Majesty has felt himself called on to employ his best efforts to assure himself of the degree of reciprocity these dispositions might encounter from the Courts of France and Great Britain. It has in consequence charged me to sound the Cabinets of Paris and London on this subject. Now, though finding them imbued with an unshakable resolve not to lend themselves to any initiative of a pacific character, we have yet, in our great estimation, encountered from those Cabinets dispositions that cause us to hope that they will not refuse either to examine or to accept conditions of a nature to offer many guarantees of a serious and durable peace, and only to solve the question that gave rise to the war.

We, further, we conceive ourselves authorised to express the hope that these Powers, while maintaining their force the right of presenting such conditions of peace as may seem suitable to them, will not, even at this moment, be less disposed not to deviate from the principles laid down, as the very beginning of the conflict, not to pursue any private advantage, and to limit their pretensions to the sacrifices necessary to obtain a loyal agreement with a favourable opinion, we shall not delay warmly to recommend acceptance by the Courts of London and Paris, pressing our confidence at the same time that they will not forget that if eventually presenting particular claims at the negotiations only for the interest of Italy, and in such a way as not to offer serious obstacles to the re-establishment of peace.

To arrest the Russian Court calmly to examine the propositions we submit to it. We will not enlarge therein consequences that will follow a refusal to set on the path that we open, for the second time, of an honourable reconciliation. We refuse that we take it the burden of an immense responsibility. We refuse to throw ourselves on its discretion and risk all chances.

We believe that in so doing we are the interpreters of wishes and of a want of Europe. It remains for us to make this appeal in the lofty sentiments of the Prince Alexander, whose final resolve will determine whether so many thousand human lives.

His Imperial Majesty, we firmly hope, will decide on this path which seems to us to be in unison with the true interests of his people and the requirements of humanity.

Receive, &c., &c.,

(Signed) COUNT BUOL.

The following is given by the *Independence Belge* as the chief points of the propositions conveyed to St. Petersburg by Count Esterhazy :—

I. THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Complete abolition of the Russian Protectorate.

The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organisation suitable to their wishes, their wants, and their interests; and this new organisation, on which the Sultan itself shall be consulted, shall be recognised by the contracting Powers, and sanctioned by firman, as emanating from his sovereign initiative.

They shall meddle, under any pretext whatever, with the form of protectorate, with questions of internal administration of the Principalities. They shall enjoy a definite and permanent system, as determined by their geographical position, and no impediment shall be offered to their forming, themselves against all foreign aggression in the manner they may best for their security.

Navigation of the Danube, and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Russia shall consent to a disarmament of her frontier next to Turkey in Europe. It shall start from the neighbourhood of Galatz, following the line of the mountains extending in a west-eastern direction, and ending at Lake Kagoul. The line shall be definitively regulated by a mixed commission, and the territory conceded shall belong to the Principalities and to the sovereignty of the Porte.

II. THE DANUBE.

The freedom of the Danube and of its mouths shall be effectually insured by European arrangements, in which the contracting powers shall by right participate, with the exception of matters relating exclusively to the states conterminous with the river. There shall be regulated on the principles established by the Congress of Vienna on the matter of riverine navigation. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right of stationing one or two light vessels at the mouths of the river, to maintain the assertion of the rights relative to the freedom of the Danube.

III. THE BLACK SEA NEUTRALISED.

The Black Sea shall be open to merchant vessels, closed to ships of war. Consequently, naval arsenals for war shall neither be created nor maintained there. The system of the commercial and maritime police of all nations shall be ensured in the respective ports of the Black Sea, by the establishment of institutions reciprocally agreeable to International law and consecrated by treaty. The two powers on its shores mutually engage themselves to maintain only the number of small vessels, of a defined force, necessary for the service of their coasts. That convention to be separately concluded by the two powers, shall be annexed to the general treaty, after being approved by the contracting parties. This *separate* convention is not to be annulled nor modified without the consent of the signatories to the general treaty. The closing of the Straits is to admit of the exception necessary for the vessels to be stationed as mentioned in the article preceding.

IV. THE CHRISTIAN POPULATIONS SUBJECT TO THE PORTE.

The immunities of the Bayahs subject to the Porte shall be confirmed, without any derogation of the independence and dignity of the Sultan's Crown. Russia shall be invited, at the peace, to unite herself to the deliberations that have taken or may take place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, for ensuring to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights.

V. FINAL CONFERENCE.

The belligerent Powers reserve the right that belongs to them, for the interest of Europe, of adding special conditions to the Four Guarantees.

THE RUSSIAN PARTY AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Sunday, 27th January.

It is stated here that the question of the occupation of Kars by the Russians is to be settled before the commencement of the Conference.

The fall of Kars was not known when the Austrian propositions were despatched, and unless the questions relating to it are settled before the Conference meets, unforeseen difficulties may arise out of them.

It is reported that a portion of the conditions to be brought forward by the allies, in virtue of the Vienna Proposition, will be the non-fortification of Bomarsund, and the withdrawal of all the Russian forces, of every kind, from the Aland Isles, which are hereafter to be neutral.

A considerable emigration of the youth of Finland is steadily going forward over the Swedish border, as regards the formed Russian levy.

The Russian party in this city are now strongly advocating the policy of Prussia taking no part in the coming Conferences.

They know that if she does, she must make concessions to the allies in case the negotiations should fail.

Berlin, Tuesday, 29th January.

The belligerent Powers have agreed on not concluding an armistice at present, but only a suspension of hostilities.

Prussia has been invited to be present at the Conference, on the part of France, Austria, and Russia.

M. de Bunsen, Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, arrived here to-day, and will not return to his post.

THE FIRST PEACE PRELIMINARY.

Berlin, Thursday Evening, 31st January.

It is understood that a memorandum has been drawn up regarding the willingness of the belligerent Powers to treat on the conditions proposed in all that will be signed at Vienna.

The formal preliminaries of peace will not be signed till the representatives of the various Powers meet at Paris.

Neither Sardinia nor Prussia will be parties to the Protocol.

Both will be admitted to the after negotiations.

We have received intelligence here, that the Russians have taken advantage of the late temporary thaw to send immense blocks of stone at the anchorage off the Isle of Nargen.

Care will be taken before the navigation re-opens to render the ground utterly impracticable, as an anchorage for ships of the line.

The accounts we receive here of the commercial activity in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, since there has been a prospect of peace, are almost incredible.

THE RUSSIAN COUNTER-PROPOSITIONS.

Though the unreserved acceptance of the Austrian propositions has slightly modified the interest of the following document, yet, as it must be held thoroughly to explain the views and wishes of Russia, it suggests the tone she is likely to adopt at the coming conferences, and the objections she may be expected to raise in the course of the deliberations. The following is, then, the despatch from Count Nesselrode to Prince Gortschakoff, which accompanied the Russian counter-propositions, that were declared inadmissible by the allies :—

St. Petersburg, January 8.

On the return to St. Petersburg, the Austrian Envoy hastened to communicate to me the despatch that Count Buol addressed to him on the 15th of December, of which I have the honour to annex a copy. In making this communication, Count Esterhazy handed me at the same time a document containing an outline of certain principles that in the opinion of the Cabinet of Vienna might acquire the value of preliminaries of peace, on the fact of their acceptance by the belligerent Powers, and, once signed, might be followed by an armistice and definitive negotiations. I have not failed to submit these papers to the Emperor our august master.

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to examine them with the sincerest desire equitably to solve the question that keeps Europe in arms, and to put an end to the sad crisis that desolates her. He hesitates the less to lend his hand to the efforts his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty desires to devote to the work of peace, that very recently, taking counsel only of the interests of his people, and his own sentiments of humanity, he did not shrink from going spontaneously in advance of the pacific yearnings of Europe. Encouraged, like the Cabinet of Vienna, by some significations that negotiations could be resumed on the basis of the Four Points, as they were drawn up at the Conference of Vienna, the Emperor has adopted a resolution which he thinks calculated to give a clear solution of that one of the Four Points that brought about the rupture of those conferences. By this resolution the Imperial Cabinet will complete the guarantees necessary for a durable and really intended peace, and will assure Europe against a return of the existing deplorable complications.

There was room to hope, therefore, that the cabinet of Vienna, to which we hastened to communicate it, would consider it calculated to simplify the preliminary questions destined to precede the definitive negotiations. This hope has not been entirely realised. The Emperor, our august master, has seen this with regret. However, he wishes to give a new proof of his pacific intentions by entering on the path believed by the Austrian Cabinet as necessary to be opened for a reconciliation.

After having maturely weighed the communications made to it, and after having sought to accommodate them to the necessities of the present situation, the Imperial Cabinet hastens to augment your Excellency with its determination, inviting you to lay it before the Austrian Government without delay. We beg the Court of Vienna to be thoroughly convinced that the considerations we are about to develop are inspired by a sincere desire to avoid the obstacles that wrecked the last Conferences. We have nothing so much at heart as to see our observations welcomed by the same feeling of equity that dictated them, so as that we may co-operate effectually in attaining the desired object.

Before entering on a examination of the details of the performance of this Cabinet at Vienna, we have two general observations to make. One flows from the contents of the Fifth Point on the paper. On reading it, we asked ourselves if the bases of peace could be realised with a principle so vaguely conceived and opening the door to an entirely fresh negotiation, even though a complete and satisfactory result be come to on the Four Points. It is true that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has anticipated this apprehension by saying in his despatch, that he would not delay in expressing to the Courts of Paris and London the confidence he feels that they will not use the right of eventually presenting special conditions as the acceptance of her frontier next to Turkey in Europe. It will start from the neighbourhood of Galatz, following the line of the mountains extending in a west-eastern direction, and ending at Lake Kagoul. The line shall be definitively regulated by a mixed commission, and the territory conceded shall belong to the Principalities and to the sovereignty of the Porte.

RUSSIAN FORM.	AUSTRIAN FORM.
I. In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Russia consents to restore to the Ottoman Porte the strong places and territories occupied by its armies in Asia.	In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier, &c.
II. Accepted.	
III. Consequently, naval arsenals shall neither be created nor preserved.	Consequently, military arsenals shall neither be created nor preserved.

The two Powers on its shores will mutually engage to maintain there only the number of vessels, of a force to be determined by, necessarily for the service and protection of the coasts.

IV. Accepted.

V. Struck out.

The belligerent Powers reserve the right that belongs to them of introducing, for the interest of Europe, special conditions beyond the Four Guarantees.

Paris, Saturday, 9th February, 8 a.m.

The *Moniteur* announces that M. Massimo d'Azeglio had at first been designated by the Piedmontese Government to take part in the negotiations at Paris, but that it learns to-day that Count Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina, the Sardinian Minister at Paris, have been definitively appointed the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to the Congress.

Berlin, Friday evening, 8th February.

Prussia feels her difficulties as regards the Paris Conference to be on the increase. She is seeking supporters among the smaller states.

Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg show further symptoms of having declared on a policy independent both of Prussia and Austria.

The Austrian propositions accepted by Russia were laid before the Diet yesterday, but according to the usual forms no immediate discussion took place. They will have to be reported on by the various committees of the Diet.

We have it from the surest authority that Russia is not relaxing in any way her preparations for the next campaign, offensive or defensive. New fortifications and military roads are being constructed along the Baltic coasts and the whole of the western frontier.

The accent of the Emperor to Nicholaieff is rendered unprofitable, and the force in that quarter greatly increased.

Baron General Wrangel's army is ordered to be reinforced from Orenburg and the army of the Caucasus.

Marseilles, Saturday, 9th February, 8 20 a.m.

The Camel has arrived, with advices from Constantinople of the 31st, and from the Crimea of the 29th January.

A council assembled on the 29th at the English Ambassador's lasted till the following morning. The principles put by the Ambassadors of the allies will be approved by the Sultan to-morrow.

There is nothing new from the Crimea.

[By Submarine and British Telegraph.]

We (*Times*) have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Paris correspondent :—

"Paris, Tuesday, February 12,

"A telegraphic despatch from Strasburg announces that Baron Brunow left that city this morning for Paris, where he is expected this evening at 10 o'clock.

"Count Orloff left St. Petersburg on the 9th, and Count Buol was to have left Vienna to-day."

The *Times* of 14th February, contains the following telegraphic despatch from its Vienna correspondent :—

"Vienna, Wednesday evening, Feb. 13.

"The following intelligence has been received here, under date at Constantinople, February the 4th :—

"'There are hardly any foreign troops here.

"'There are 1800 French in camp at Maslak, and two English battalions, with a small cavalry detachment, at Pera and Scutari.

"'Mehemet Rüschid Pasha acts for Aali Pasha, who will soon leave for Marseilles in the Ajaccio.

"'The Sultan was present at Lord Redcliffe's masked ball.

"'Advices from Tschiand of the 28th of January state that the Russians have evacuated part of Turkish Armenia and retired to Erivan.'"

From the Paris correspondent, the *Times* also publishes, on the 16th February, the following telegraphic despatch :—

Paris, Thursday, February 14.

"Count Buol ought to have reached Strasburg today. He is expected at Paris this evening or to-morrow morning.

"Count Cavour arrived at Lyons to-day, which place he was to leave immediately for Paris.

"Aali Pasha left Constantinople the day before yesterday. It is thought he cannot arrive at Paris before the 22nd instant.

"It is supposed that the Conferences will not open before Thursday next."

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(From the Times of February 16th.)

Paris, Wednesday, February 13, 6 p.m.

Baron Brunow arrived here last night, at half-past 10 o'clock, by the express train from Strasburg, and took up his quarters in the hotel of the Russian Embassy, in the Faubourg St. Honoré. Some groups were collected to take a peep at him. I have reason to know that three days ago he was not expected before the end of the week. The Russian appears to have travelled with very little luggage, and taken up their position in the neighbourhood of the Embassy to witness the Sultan's passage. The Turkish dignitaries, who were at the Opera on Monday night, remained there in a body, and the spectators did the same during the entire performance. At the end of the piece, the band had been illuminated, and on a signal being given, all the houses placed over the front of the Exchange, were instantly lighted with the words :—"Long live the Emperor Alexander II.! He enjoys the affection of his people." From Odessa the news spread like lightning throughout the country, and was hailed everywhere with demonstrations of joy. It was peculiarly grateful to the country people, who stood so much in need of peace and tranquillity. At the winter fair of Alexchki, near Charson, one of the most frequented in the country, and which usually lasts three days, the moment the great bazaar was known provisions of every description, which had been bought up, found no buyers, were eagerly inquired after, and the market closed at a rise of 20 per cent. on the opening prices. Those symptoms prove that the resolution of the Emperor meets the approbation of the people. Previous to the arrival of the St. Petersburg courier an order had been addressed to all the authorities of southern Russia to suspend the levies of recruits, and that order was generally regarded as an indication of peace."

We read in the *Indépendance Belge*, under date of Hamburg, 8th instant :—

"The land mail of the Russian Baltic provinces arrived to-day at Hamburg, bringing letters from Revel of the 2nd, and from Riga of the 4th instant. The commercial relations of those ports, then free from the ice which obstructed their entrance a few days before, had become extremely active, particularly with Sweden, Denmark, and the German towns along the Baltic Coast. Several merchantmen belonging to English houses had already sailed for Hull and other harbours of Great Britain, with full cargoes of oil seeds, tallow, &c. Others were being loaded for the same destination, at Baltic Port and Helderan. In defiance of the proclamation of the Queen of England, declaring traitors the subjects of her Crown who should trade with Russia before peace had re-established international relations between the two countries. On the other hand, several cargoes of English coal had already reached Revel and Riga. The merchants of those ports, whose stocks offered to sell by contract, as usual, quantities of grain at prices much inferior to the present reduced rates, but foreigners refused nothings to purchase at the article, which was to be delivered next May. Everybody expects that corn will undergo a still greater depression at that period. There are in the docks of those seaports as stores during winter, and stationed in all the rivers of the Baltic provinces, immense supplies of grain and seeds, which are to be landed in the Russian harbours the moment the thaw sets in. There will be then such a superabundance of corn, that prices must necessarily experience a further decline, and this is the principle reason why foreign merchants abstain at the moment from making extensive purchases. Your readers may recollect that during the bombardment of Sweaborg Rear-Admiral Penaud established a battery of three howitzers of long range on the rock of Island of Abraham. By order of General de Berg, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in Finland, a number of operations have been put under requisition and employed during the winter in levelling the island with the surface of the sea, in order to render it unfit for the establishment of batteries in the event of a third campaign in the Gulf of Finland taking place."

Prince Czartoryski and General Count Zamoyski had an audience of the Emperor the day before yesterday to take leave. The General is about to proceed to Constantinople to place himself at the head of the regiments of Polish Cossacks.

The Abbé Prince Louis Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino, passed through Lyons on Saturday with the two Princesses, his sisters, and their husbands, on their way to Rome, where he is going to receive the priesthood from the hands of the Pope.

TURKEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Constantinople, February 4.

It is well known how jealously Oriental etiquette guards every step of the Sovereign, and how anxiously it removes him from all familiar contact with the rest of mortals. As long as the Sultans of Turkey had to conquer an empire at the head of their armies they kept up their simple patriarchal relations as chiefs of their tribe, but when once they were firmly seated on their throne at Stamboul they began by degrees to revive and to imitate the traditions of the Byzantine empire, and surrounded themselves with all the forms which refined Oriental despotism has invented to exalt the person of the monarch. These forms have been minutely adhered to up to the present time, in spite of the change which the gradually creeping into all other old institutions of the Turkish empire. The present war, however, seems destined to break down even this barrier, and the first breach in it has been already made.

On Thursday last, the 31st of January, the rumour spread all at once that the Sultan would attend the ball customary at the English Embassy. It seemed scarcely credible that the successor of the Caliphs, the spiritual and temporal head of the Mahomedan religion, would go to see polkas and waltzes performed—yes so it was. Early in the afternoon the narrow main street of Pera bore an unusually animated appearance. They are beginning to bring in provisions, chiefly Indian corn, for sale.

Bashi Bozouk means literally, confused head. In this literal sense, the War Department disposing of Bashi-Bazouks seems most Bashi Bozouk of the real ones at Shumla. Since the departure of Brigadier-General Smith nobody knows who is the commander of the Bashi-ba War Department seems to know it best. Brigadier-General Watts was left in command when General Smith left, but soon after Brigadier-General Brett came out with orders to take the command. When it became known that he was appointed, a number of officers senior in him declared that they would not serve under him. General Brett resigned, consequently, the order to go up to Shumla with General Brett and arrange matters. He arrived there on the 24th of last month. In the meantime Brigadier General Watts telegraphed to Lord Raglan, and the answer was that he (Watts) should remain the command. On next day, on the contrary, a letter arrived the new from Brigadier-General Beatson, Colonel Hawkins to be commander of the Bashi Bozouks. Thus the matter rests. After this small specimen of order and counter-order, nobody ought to be surprised if the Bashis are in disorder.

A MEMOIR OF WILLIAM PALMER.

It appears that Mr. William Palmer is a member of a very wealthy family, and is now in his 31st year, or thereabouts. He was educated for the medical profession, was a pupil at St Bartholomew's, received the diploma of the College of Surgeons in 1846, and settled in Rugeley, his native place. He seems, however, not to have paid much attention to the "art," or to what are commonly called sporting pursuits than to his own profession, and to have confined his practice to his own family and friends. His name appears in the *London and Provincial Medical Directory* of 1851, and again in 1855, as that of one of the persons who had neglected to inform the editor of that work of the nature of their qualifications; hence it has been hoped that his claim to be a member of one of societies was not a just one. But his name appears in the list of the College of Surgeons; and we may suppress in passing, that it will be necessary for the future to be cautious in assuming the existence of no qualification, merely because none is recorded in the Directory.

He married, in 1847, Anne, the second daughter of Colonel William Brookes and Mary Preen, his housekeeper. Colonel Brookes, who after quitting the East India service, took up the real estate at Shallford, died in 1851, leaving considerable property, and more than one natural child. To Anne Thornton he bequeathed by a will dated July 27, 1832, the house at Shallford, besides land, and the interest of 20,000 sicca rupees for herself and her children, and appointed Dr. Edward Knight, a highly respectable physician of Shallford, and a Mr. Dawson, her guardians and trustees. To Mary Thornton, the mother of Anne, the colonel bequeathed certain property, which she has to pass to the daughter at the decease of the mother. Mary Thornton departed this life, it is said, while a guest at Mr. Palmer's house, in 1849 or 1849.

Now, although the will of Colonel Brookes won't seem clear enough to any one who was ignorant of law, and although, in the present state of the law, as we are informed, it would be sufficient, yet it was disavowed by the legal testimony some years since, that the language conveying the bequest to Anne Thornton was not sufficiently flexible to convey it to her absolutely, but only to give her a life interest in it; inasmuch as her decease it was liable to be claimed by the heir-at-law to Colonel Brookes.

Under these circumstances, there was nothing unnatural or unusual in the idea that Palmer would insure his wife's life, in order to protect him at once from the inevitable loss which must ensue in case of her decease. And since her property consisted of seventeen acres of land, valued at between three and four hundred pounds per acre, besides nine houses, and the interest of the sicca rupees—probably altogether worth at least £400 per annum, upon which he had borrowed largely from his mother—there could be no doubt of his having such an interest in his wife's life as would justify insurance.

Accordingly, in January, 1854, he insured her life for £5,000 in the Norwich Union, and in March, in the Sun for £9000; there was also an insurance in the Scottish Equitable for £4000. It appears that proposals for insurance were made to other offices, but there seems nothing unusual in this, for he might very have had in view to obtain the best terms, unless, indeed, such proposals were made after the full value of his wife's property had been covered.

To proceed. Mrs. Palmer died on September 29, 1854, under circumstances which we shall proceed to examine, leaving only one surviving child, a boy of seven years: and, as if to justify the husband in effecting an insurance, an action was brought within a month, by Colonel Brooke's heir-at-law, to obtain possession of Mrs. Palmer's property.

Palmer brought up the life policies on the Sun and Norwich Union, on the 16th October, 1854, and employed Mr. Pratt, the solicitor, to obtain the money from the offices. Mr. Pratt, who seems to have acted with entire bona fide, and the caution usual among lawyers, required to be furnished with evidence of the husband's pecuniary interest in his wife's life, took counsel's opinion in every step, and obtained the £5000 from the offices on the 6th February, 1855; strangely enough, the £5000 from the Scottish Equitable was paid through a banker, unknown to Pratt.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

A correspondent of the *Illustrated News*, who has visited Rugeley, says :—"William Palmer was a popular with the poor and with the public generally; for he had a pleasant manner, was now and then of sporting news of value, and always glad to put money in the way of poor man eager for the excitement and the risk of betting. At this time he was considerable in debt in the town and in the sporting circles of the midland and northern counties. But he was never respected. Although young (about thirty-four) he has lived apparently an indefatigably mischievous life, and his character was tolerably well understood as a man who would not stick at a trifle. His companions were of a low class, and he only differed from them in his temperate habits and equable tone of manner. His wife was greatly beloved as a gentle, amiable, extremely feminine woman; and his notorious unfaithfulness to her, his prolonged absences from her, and his extreme solitude in which she was left in that hideous house in that hideous town, induced dislike of him, originating in pity for her. Now that all the dreadful story is divulged, the dating character of the man is well understood. His attempt to bribe the postboy to smash the jars containing the viscera of Cook, as these jars were being carried to the station for transmission to London—his taking from the telegraph office the copy of the message—his hint to the weak postmaster to open and read a letter—his reckless misrepresentations to the innocent officers of the social position of Bates, his stable help—his attempts to seduce his maid-servant the very night of his wife's death—all these facts are sufficiently suggestive. But even a of that character have been rife for years about him. Two day his wife died it was whispered by two or three persons in Rugeley that she had not been properly treated by him. We may infer from Cook's dying hints that sporting man had 'queer' ideas about 'the future;' and when the insurance offices began to make inquiries so long ago as September—that is, long before Cook's death—they, of course, were influenced by the common talk about Palmer. In physique he presented some of the points of a man of finesse, either for a 'book' or for a 'pigeon.' His was clumsy bulk, with a coarse red face. This figure and complexion, with the accompaniments in both cases of thin fair hair and sandy whiskers, have suggested the statement that 'Palmer is the image of Manning.' In strong, selfish, sensual natures there is probably a general resemblance. But Palmer looks, we are assured, more 'gentlemanly' than Manning did."

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday Evening.

THE amount of gold coin issued from the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint during the week ended to-day, has been 50,000 half-sovereigns. The amount of gold dust imported into the same establishment during the week, for the purposes of coinage has been 2607 ounces.

The Western and Southern Escorts arrived this morning at the Colonial Treasury, and delivered the following quantities of gold dust; Western:—from Bathurst, 21 ounces 9 dwts. 12 grains; Sofala, 525 ounces 6 dwts 8 grs.; Tambaroora, 150 oz. 5 dwts. ; Araluen, 161 oz. 6 dwts. Southern:—Braidwood, 353 ozs. 9 dwts. 14 grs. The total amount received by escort was 1433 oz. 10 dwts 11 grs.

We have received by the Royal Charter newspapers from England to the 15th of February. This fine ship has made the passage in 60 days—the shortest passage that has ever been made. The news is most important, and the anticipation of peace has caused a rise of more than 7 per cent. in the funds. On the 16th of January Consols had fallen to 84¼ to 85, and on the 15th of February they had risen to 92¾ to 92¾. It is rather singular that, notwithstanding this great rise in the English funds, Australian securities are a shade flatter than they were by last account.

The latest Money Articles from the *Times* of February 14th and 16th we give below :—

Wednesday Evening, February 13.

The following money memorandum, received in the English funds has been fully maintained to-day, and Consols have closed at a further increase of an eighth. The closing price yesterday was 92¼ to ⅜, and they opened this morning at 92¾ to 92⅝, both which there were no important fluctuations, the business being at the quotations we published before, but since then purchases have been confined to the quantities required to complete carriers, for which a reduction of about ⅛ to ¼, has been submitted to by sellers. There is a demand for sellers and exceptional for money, which would seem to indicate that quotations have been paid; the demand, however, for the latter quarter will be soon satisfied.

Parcels.		
Vacuum clarified white	.....	6 55 to 6 75
Vacuum, clarified	.....	6 30 „ 6 45
Yellows	.....	6 „ 6 25
Very fine yellow	.....	6 20 „ 6 30
Fine ditto	.....	6 10 „ 6 20
Good ditto	.....	5 90 „ 6 „
Middling ditto	.....	5 70 „ 5 80
Low ditto	.....	5 50 „ 5 60
Fine grey	.....	5 30 „ 5 „
Good grey	.....	5 10 „ 5 20
Middling ditto	.....	4 90 „ 5 „
Low grey and brown	.....	4 70 „ 4 80
SUGARS.		
1st quality	.....	5 80 3 75
2nd ditto	.....	5 55 „ 5 65
3rd ditto	.....	5 30 „ 5 40

RICE.—We are without any arrivals since the beginning of the month, and our stock has been considerably lessened, but prices have been scarcely affected; 70 bags have been selling at 3.36, and lately at 3.60; Bilitan, 3.35 to 3.40; but as the news received from Europe by the mail just arrived announces but little on the way down, a decided rise may be expected. There were several parcels landing for Hexham, part of which will no doubt be sent to try our market.

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair supply of shipping, and rather a quickness in the demand, rates ruling at 42 17s. 6d. for first-class weeper for the United Kingdom. To the Cape £3 has been paid. To Australia rates are nominal at £3 to £3 5s.

In groceries, business has been confined principally to supply immediate wants; this, in the absence of all speculation, and the usual inquiries for Melbourne, has caused trade to be a little quiet this week; but still rates for many articles, more especially provisions, dried fruits, and farmer's stores, are improving, and every day stocks must be diminishing, as the present consumption is considerably in excess of the present imports, which are less than they have been for many months past. By the Royal Charter we have advices from home, from which it is evident shippers are beginning to be alarmed at the prospect and position of affairs in Sydney, the effect of which is quite manifest from the great falling off of shipments in the export list for January.

TEAS.—The demand for fine congous, more especially in small packages, continues good, ordinary or inferior samples none are wanted. The present rates may be quoted for halves and wheles, equal proportion, from £4 17s. 6d. to £5 5s. Extra fine congous in chests, fit for counter trade, are very scare and inquired for. Fine pouson and gunpowder in boxes are also in demand.

COFFEE.—Sales of Manila in bond have been made at 7½d. The prospect of this market is good, with the winter before us, and the present stock light and not usually low, will tend to strengthen the hands of holders. The Antoinette, from Manila, arrived this week, but brought no additions to our stock of coffee, since which parcles are firm at 9¼d. and 10d. for fine quality.

PROVISIONS.—Hams continue scarce; the last shipments are all in the hands of the trade at 1s. 6d. Cheese: North Wilts, scarce, at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4d. ; American 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. ; Irish butters are unsaleable.

DRIED FRUITS.—A parcel of currants to hand, per Walter Hood, is held for 1s. 4d. as the market is very bare, but we are not aware of sales to any extent beyond 1s. 2d. By the Speedy and Queen of Peace, raisins, and antipate supplies, also of raisins and other scarce fruits. Figs are unusually plentiful this season, and very fine; sales have been made at 9d. for large parcels.

CANDLES.—The quantity of Belmonts coming forward is very small, and stocks are held by speculators only. At auction during the week sales were made for small lots, at 1s. 9¼d. and 1s. 10d., but we question if a large parcel could be obtained for less than 2s.

OILMEN'S STORES.—Batty and Feast's pickles are in demand at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d., but very few to be had ; bottled fruits, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. ; Jams, good brands, saleable at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. ; mustards are scarce.

SALT.—Stored dried dairy, scarce, at £7 10s. to £8; Liverpool, wanted, and saleable at £4 12s. to £5 ; rock, ditto, small lots are selling at £6 10s. to £7.

The tobacco market may be said to be in an improving state. Nearly the whole of the old duty-paid tobacco being exhausted will give holders en bond a better opportunity of selling their stock which, of second quality, negrohead, has been accumulating. Very little Barrett's is in first hands, and of Eagle brand none whatever is held by the importer. Some few parcels of honeydew eights have arrived, and should come to a good market; all, however depends upon quality ; the consumer will not purchase any article but the best if he knows it —a fact which importers should not lose sight of. Melbourne and the island trade have been for months past the principal outlet for our superfluous stocks of tobacco, and our principal importations have been from the United States direct. We quote Barratt and Eagle, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d ; second quality negrohead, say 1s. to 1s. 1d. ; honeydew, eights, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d., and half-pound nominal.

No animation in the cigar markets—holders not inclined to sell at present rates.

In liquids, the transactions during the week have been guided by extreme caution, but a considerable amount of business has been done, and, for the most parts, former rates have not only been obtained, but in many instances have advanced.

In brandy, there has been watchfulness on the part of both buyer and seller, but holders are firmly resolved to have an advance. A small parcel of Martell's was quoted on Thursday at 14s. 6d. There have been some shipments, particularly of case brandy to Melbourne, which tend to influence the market favorably here. It is anticipated that the price for Martell's will reach to 15s. during the ensuing week.

In rums, a good deal has been doing, and prices are well maintained. The stocks on hand have materially decreased.

In gin, there has been no positive alteration, but it is difficult to buy first brands at low rates.

In wines the sales that have taken place show a decided tendency to an advance, although the European prices are so heavy that even increased rates will hardly pay the importer. Some parcels of Graham's port, in one dozen cases, were disposed of at from 20s. to 28s. Good ports and sherries are in demand.

Beer, both in bulk and in bottle, of good quality, is becoming scarce in the market, and is eagerly sought for at increased rates.

Burton ale—although the shipments of the October brewing are now arriving—is in great demand, and first brands of approved quality command from £9 to £9 10s. per hogshead.

Porter is also very much in demand, and for the favourite brand (Taylor's) £7 to £7 10s. is demanded.

Bottled stout of first brands has been sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., and all at about 1s. a dozen less. The stocks generally of the leading articles of the trade are low ; and as the approaching licensing session will invigorate the demand, increased sales may be looked for.

The tallow trade report in the *Times* of the 12th of February, is as follows :—

Monday Evening, 11th February.

TALLOW.—The market was rather flatter during the week, and to the end of March, 32s. for April to June, and 30s. 9d. for the last three months. Stocks and the statistics of sales and prices :—

	1855.	1854.	1854.	1853.
Stock	46,319	26,157	25,063	23,472
Delivery last week	1,618	1,747	2,152	817
Ditto since June 1	74,727	73,006	56,931	83,510
Arrivals last week	1,011	1,011	225	1,225
Ditto since June 1	74,447	56,900	51,000	39,500
Price Y. C.	43s. 9d. to 44s.	43s. 9d. to 44s.	43s.	36s.
Ditto Town	43s. 9d. to 44s.	42s. 9d. to 43s.	42s. 9d.	35s. 9d.

ARRIVALS FOR THIS WEEK.

	Casks.
Russia	190
Australia	1,011
Other places	42
Total	1243

With regard to the general state of the trade, Messrs. Colebrooke and Weikers remark :—"There has been but very little business transacted in the tallow market during the week ; prices have, however, had rather an upward tendency, the market closing on Saturday with few sellers for early delivery. There has been more disposition to sell for the last three months of the year, principally on the part of speculators, and lower prices have been submitted to, 30s. 6d. being accepted for this period. The letters from St. Petersburgh quote high rates, a large business having been done at 141 roubles ; the exchange was still advancing. Our closing quotations to-day are 34s. for immediate delivery, 33s. 6d. to 33s. for April, 33s. to 32s. 6d. for May and June. On the spot Polish Odessa is selling at 33s. to 33s. 3d. ; Australian, 32s. 6d. to 33s. ; Petersburgh, 33s. to 33s. ; South American, 33s. 6d. and 33s. Town tallow, 33s. 6d. net cash."

The February wool sales commenced on the 14th of that month. At the close of the day Mr. Henry P. Hughes issued the following circular :

78, Bridge-hill-street,
Leicester, 14th February, 1856.

Our wool sales commenced this evening with a very full attendance of buyers. Prices for Australian flocks ranged on the average, about 5d. per lb. higher than last October. Good combing wool sold at nearly recent rates.

Messrs. Lawton, Knun, and Co.'s Fruit Circular, dated Smyrna, January 19th, shows prices of dried fruits at that period. It is as follows :

The crop of Smyrna figs has somewhat exceeded this season 2500 tons, very little remaining yet unshipped. Prices have varied from 70s to 90s, according to quality ; fancies from 95s to 98s per cwt. f. o. b. Of black sultanas cabbas, 2000 tons have been hitherto sold, and some large parcels still remain to be shipped. Of the lighter kinds 4000 tons, all sold. Red Beylerger raisins—very few left. Of Malaga raisins, 1000 tons, and a very inferior quality. Vourla Sultanas—crop 250 tons; stock on market about 30 tons. Vourla red raisins—crop 1250 tons; stock on market about 200 tons. Vourla cut stock 50 tons. Tchesme red raisins—3100 tons, all shipped. Tchesme cut raisins—1000 tons, all shipped. Scala Nova red raisins—1000 tons, all shipped. Sultanas—crop 250 tons, all shipped. Carabournou Sultanas—crop 300 tons; stock 50 tons. Carabournou cut. Stone raisins—crop 250 tons; stock, 75 tons.

The import of sugar, coffee, and rice, as published on the 13th and 14th February, were the following :

SUGAR.—There was on the part of holders a disposition to meet the market, and nearly the whole of 11,910 bags of sugar put up at auction were disposed of, the principal parcels of 2½ to 3½ tons at 30s 3d to 30s 6d at last week's rates to 6d per cwt. decline, but the general bulk of the sales at 30s to 30s 3d per cwt. The reduction of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. Exporters have been buying freely of Mauritius, 1000 bags were disposed of at 30s per cwt. Purchasers were also made in to-day's public sales. The import of Mauritius, low to good brown, 23s to 30s 6d; low to middling yellow, 30s 6d to 31s 6d; good ditto, 32s to 33s 6d per cwt.; 2163 bags of Native India 31 Bengal, 30s 6d to 31s 6d per cwt.

SUGAR.—There was but one auction to-day, consisting of 1063 bags of Mauritius, which sold at 29s 6d to 32s per cwt., 1d per cwt. for low to good brown, and 30s for low yellow, but subsequently disposed of at 30s per cwt. for the low yellow, but subsequently disposed of at 30s per cwt. for the latter. In the buying-in rums. Of West India 234 bags have been sold.

COFFEE.—Of 1000 bags of Sheffakes Native parcel sold—some heavy at 50s to 50s 6d, and middling to fine ordinary, 51s to 52s 6d. Of Ceylon, 183 bags—The first realised 50s to 49 fine ordinary to low middling ordinary. Good ordinary was held for 49s 6d to 50 per cwt. 33 bales Mocha sold at 57s per cwt.

RICE.—Although there have been no public sales to speak of, private transactions have occurred since the close of last week privately, and prices have been confirmed at 3.30 to 3.40 per cwt. for white Bengal, on the spot have been placed at 12s per cwt., and 300 bags into Holland, on private terms. 6d ; also 400 bags into Belgium, on private terms. On arrival, at 11s 6d per cwt., guaranteed fair quality, besides 300 bags from the Cape of Good Hope, and no more further transactions, particulars of which are not mentioned.

COMMERCIAL.

DOUBLE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.—Notwithstanding the diminished number of the supplies, the prices are not generally presentable, in consequence of several large orders for fine wools having been executed, and the impossibility to, that prices will for some time range in favour of buyers. There is a feeling of strong confidence in the country, and on the receipt of favourable European news.

SALEPETRE.—Firmly sustains late quotations, not nearly sufficient coming forward to meet the requirements of the trade.

TOBACCO.—There is little stirring under this head, and a reduction of 1s. in 2s. per cwt. has been submitted to since this day's sales. But it is probable that production will prefer the chance of shipment to selling exclusively in this market at present rates.

LICORICE.—Of Spanish, good fine brands still disengaged, and such would be taken readily at extreme rates; the few offering are quite amongst to the terms of buyers.

MADDER AND MAT.—The prevalence of wet, unfavourable weather, has caused but a different tone and feeling, and no transactions of much magnitude have taken place during the week, but quotations are consistent; Dutch is also in rather quick demand, and a shade lower in price.

OLIVE AND BARLEY.—Very little doing, and prices nominally same as last week.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—The supplies are moderately good, and yet are steadily maintained.

	Casks.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fine seasoned	20	0 1 4	to 0 1 10
Fine straw samples	0	0 1 2	to 0 1 6
Fair to middling	0	0 1 0	to 0 1 2
Low to ditto	0	0 1 1	to 0 1 1
Grocery	0	0 0 19	to 0 1 0
Shropshires	0	0 0 3	to 0 0 7
Ditto, washed	0	0 0 5	to 0 0 7
	TALLOW.		
Mutton, prime	43	0 0	to 37 2 0
Ditto	10	0 0	to 41 0 0
Rosin	0	0 0	to 0 0 0

Tale to good ..... 1 ..... 1 1

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Times.)

London, 1st February, 1856.

THE Queen went yesterday in state to open Parliament. Though an annually recurring ceremony, with all the precedents which Garter King-at-Arms and the Heralds' College enjoin scrupulously observed, the progress of events is always introducing some element of novelty into the interest with which these ceremonials are regarded. Even supposing that the country during the recess had been permitted to hold calmly and prosperously the "even tenor of its way," in the life of a nation an occasion of the kind claims as much comparative attention as do the common anniversaries of individual life which we all more or less respect. It is not surprising, therefore, that even in the most ordinary times, when there are no unusual signs in the political firmament, the opening of Parliament should never fail to excite a vast amount of public interest, that this huge metropolis should still year after year turn out into the streets its myriads of inhabitants to gaze at a pageant always full of high significance. But, if it be so in the usual course of events, how much more strongly does the tide of feeling flow when great issues in the world's history are pending, and when the welfare of the nation is deeply involved in them! This has been conspicuously the case of late. It was so in 1854, when Her Majesty summoned her faithful Lords and Commons to tell them that the European peace of nearly half a century's duration was at an end. It was so again at the end of the same year; and it was still more the case yesterday, when the star of peace promises to return.

The deadly contest in which we have been engaged, whatever injury it may have inflicted on the nation, has not in the slightest degree diminished the customary pomp with which a new session of the Legislature is inaugurated by the Sovereign. The sleek bay horses in the State coach do not appear to have had one feed of corn the less on account of our war expenditure, and the burly, redfaced coachman, has evidently been in the full enjoyment of his usual liberal rations. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, the inhabitants of London flocked in multitudes to witness the accustomed spectacle, and to admire, as they are never tired of doing, that wonderful specimen of carriage building, in which on these occasions, their beloved Queen is conveyed to the Palace at Westminster. They greeted her Majesty with most loyal and affectionate cheers along the whole of her route, till, amid a flourish of trumpets and the thunders of a Royal salute from the Park guns, she disappeared beneath the grand archway of Victoria Tower, marshalled on her path to the House of Lords by the great officers of State and a long procession of Heralds, Pages, Pursuivants, and other accessories of such solemnities. It was 20 minutes after 2 o'clock before the Queen entered the Chamber of Peers, and for more than two hours previously that noble apartment had been gradually receiving within its gorgeously decorated walls an assemblage, if not quite suitable to the occasion, at least well calculated to give the highest pictorial effect to the pomp of the opening ceremonial. However jealously the theory of our constitution may debar the gentler sex from interference in politics and affairs, they have moments when they appear to take great reprisals, and among these may be reckoned the inauguration of a fresh session of Parliament. Whether it be regarded as a graceful act of allegiance on their part towards a sovereign of their own sex, or as a demonstration against any possible attempt to introduce the Salic Law into this country, or merely as an evidence that female influence is not so completely extinguished as one might fancy in high state affairs, certain it is that the British Legislature when summoned together at the commencement of each year looks wonderfully like an assertion of the rights of woman. Nobody who entered the House of Lords on such an occasion without previously knowing anything of its real composition would fancy that the 50 elderly gentlemen in scarlet robes, trimmed with ermine, were the true *dramatis personæ* of that brilliant assemblage, and that the preponderating display of ladies was to be regarded as merely accessory to the spectacle. For two long hours they came trooping in, from the girl in the freshness of her teens to the mature dowager, all in full evening dress, and displaying a variety of toilette which made the house bloom like a vast flower-bed. Two old messengers in their chains and liveries had the arduous duties assigned them of conducting the fair ones to their respective places, and there was no small amount of amusement to be derived from watching how severely their civility and ingenuity were taxed in finding room for all. At one time the space reserved for the spiritual lords appeared to be in serious danger of encroachment; the diplomatic seats also narrowly escaped invasion, and wistful eyes were even cast upon the woolsack itself. The strangers' gallery was filled with ladies; so was that which runs round the house immediately beneath the stained glass windows, and the benches on either side, with the exception of the front rows and those usually occupied by the Bishops. The Chamber of Peers did seem for a time entirely given up to petticoat government; but soon after 1 o'clock noble lords in their robes and the representatives of foreign Powers in their official costumes began to make their appearance. First among the latter came his Excellency the Haitian Minister—a sable personage, whose presence caused a momentary flutter amid the fair assemblage. He was shortly followed by the Brazilian Minister, in a very light blue uniform. Then the old Earl of Devon, and shortly after the Judges, entered, and grouped themselves round the woolsack to the number of 13. But for Baron Alderson's interference they would have found some difficulty in getting all seated upon the woolsack, which, if it is not a bull to say so, appears to be their only *locus standi* in the House. Among the Peers, as they dropped in one after the other, we noticed Lord Combermere, rendered conspicuous by portions of a military uniform showing from beneath his peer's robe. The Earl of Clarendon was the first member of the Cabinet who appeared. Lord Campbell and Lord St. Leonard's were also among the early arrivals. Serjeant Manning, as senior serjeant, claimed his seat with the judges; and among the latter we observed the newly-created Justices Wiles and Bramwell. Immediately under the seats reserved for the diplomatic corps the right rev. prelates assembled to the number of five or six, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at their head. Among them were the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Panmure entered the house about the same time, and shortly after them the Duke of Newcastle, with a well-developed Crimean beard, as an evidence of his recent tour in the East. By this time the House had assumed a very animated appearance, the Lords spiritual and temporal chatting together in groups, the ladies all settled in their places and the doorways on either side of the throne thronged with Gentlemen-at-Arms in their glittering uniforms. The diplomatic corps had already mustered in considerable strength and in every variety of official costume, when his Excellency the American Minister "sloped in" in plain evening dress. After him came the Marquis d'Azeglio; the Turkish Ambassador, whose fez was no sooner observed than all eyes were directed towards him; and, last of all, Count Persigny, with an imposing train of attachés. The moment was now at hand when Her Majesty might be expected, and as it approached the groups of talkers dispersed gradually to their respective places. The clerks took their seats at the table of the House, the judges subsided back to back upon the woolsack, the Lord Chancellor appeared with the Great Seal and Mace, and the Peers, all robed, ranged themselves, to the number of 50, on the lowest benches to the right and left of the throne. Thus filled and prepared to receive the Sovereign, the house presented a spectacle singularly imposing. There was about it that genuine and unmistakable air of grandeur which the oldest and most powerful hereditary body in the world has not failed to preserve, and the impression of which is so deeply fixed in the social fabric of the United Kingdom to the very humblest classes we are all by inclination and sentiment more or less aristocrats. Apart from its occupants the house itself looked well. Time has already done good service in toning down the first glaring effects of its internal decorations, and, whatever opinion may be formed of Sir Charles Barry's success in other portions of his great work, it cannot be disputed that the House of Lords is a noble apartment, and worthy the object for which it was designed.

While the brilliant assemblage collected within it yesterday were listening to catch the first sounds of the cannon announcing her Majesty's arrival, the venerable Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Harrowby, and Lord Elgin stood chattering together at the foot of the throne. After a brief interval, those of them whose duties required their presence at the Royal entrance withdrew to receive Her Majesty, and there was then a pause of expectation in the House. It was soon manifest that the Queen had arrived, but neither the sound of the Royal salute nor of the trumpet flourish penetrated to the interior of the House, the doors of which were carefully closed. Suddenly, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, they were thrown open, and the procession of Heralds, Pursuivants, Lords-in-Waiting, and great officers of State, swept in. The Queen, leaning on the arm of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, ascended the throne, the assemblage standing up to receive her. Having desired that they might be seated, her Majesty forthwith despatched the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to the bar. Here an interval of several minutes elapsed, during which solemn silence was observed, and spectators who beheld the scene for the first time had ample time to observe all its well known details. Except in the personages, there was no departure from the prescriptive observance of centuries in the formalities of the ceremonial. Lord Granville, on the left of the throne, bore the Sword of State; Lord Harrowby, on the right, the Cap of Maintenance; and beyond him were the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, bearing the Crown upon a velvet cushion. Beside them, on the steps of the throne, stood the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Wellington; and on the other side, near the chair of the Prince Consort, the Marquis of Abercorn and Sir Augustus Clifford, who, in the absence of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, officiated as Lord Chamberlain. Gazing at the spectacle one could not help owning the fascination of those ceremonial observances which it is the fashion of those modern days to speak depreciatingly of as "the barbaric pomp of Courts." And now the trampling sound of many footsteps was heard at the entrance to the bar, and the Commons came surging up to that constitutional barrier with the vehemence and force of their popular origin symbolized in the movement. Pressing forward in a dense column, with Mr. Speaker and Black Rod at their head, they quickly filled every corner of the vacant space. When they had settled sufficiently to have silence restored, the Lord Chancellor approached the throne, and, kneeling, presented to Her Majesty the copy of her speech, which she proceeded to read with her usual distinctness and sweetness of intonation. The Royal Speech was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since the close of the last session of Parliament the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy, and to the daring bravery of the allied forces.

"The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigour to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honourable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavour to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers, I consented, in concert with my allies, to accept the offer thus made, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon, which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

"Negociations for such a treaty will shortly be opened at Paris.

"In conducting those negociations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the objects for which the war was undertaken; and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my naval and military preparations until a satisfactory treaty of peace shall have been concluded.

"Although the war in which I am engaged was brought on by events in the south of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the north, and, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded with the King of Sweden and Norway a treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

"I have also concluded a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the Republic of Chili. I have given directions that these treaties shall be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of war, if peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is gratifying to me to observe that, notwithstanding the pressure of the war, and the burdens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my empire remain unimpaired. I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honour, and the dignity of the empire.

"There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

"The difference which exists in several important particulars between the commercial laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

"Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership, by simplifying those laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

"The system under which merchant shipping is liable to pay local dues, and passing tolls, has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

"Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

"Upon these and all other matters upon which you may deliberate I fervently pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may favour your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude—the welfare and the happiness of my people."

At the close of the Speech, which was listened to in breathless silence, her Majesty withdrew from the House, and returned to Buckingham Palace, with the same ceremonial observances as had marked her advent. She wore a magnificent white satin dress, brocaded with gold, and over it the purple robe of State, with its train borne aloft by pages; her head was surmounted by a magnificent tiara of diamonds. The halls and corridors leading from the Royal entrance to the House were filled with spectators, who rose to receive her at her coming and as she retired. Thus have been solemnly inaugurated by the Crown the deliberations of a new session of Parliament, and it only remains for the nation to watch narrowly how in these troubled times our legislators fulfil their high mission.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES AT PARIS.

(From the Times, 15th February.)

THE Ministers whose high and honourable task it is to represent Great Britain in the approaching Conferences at Paris may well be excused if they enter upon their arduous and responsible task with deep anxiety and not without some misgivings as to the result. Clouds and darkness are over the face of the future into which they are about to fling themselves. The negotiations of the past year, and the different feelings and wishes of the allied powers on many points, may reasonably check any feeling of over-confidence in which the ministers of this country might feel disposed to indulge. France and Austria are closely united, and may be expected not to hold on all points language exactly identical with that which will be employed on behalf of Great Britain. It may be said, indeed, without at all straining language for the sake of effect, that in the matter of the present war France is the representative of the past, Austria of the present, and England of the future. The exertions of France during the last year have been so enormous, and their success upon the whole so splendid, that she may well assume to herself the weight justly due to a power which has entered loyally and boldly into the conflict, and contributed most effectually to the final and glorious victory. Austria, on the other hand, though she has done nothing for war, is entitled to boast that she has accomplished much for peace; and, as her objects and those of France may be assumed to be nearly identical, they bring all that the past and present can give them to bear upon the other members of the Conference. There is no doubt that through the whole of these transactions the Emperor of the French, though the frankness and loyalty of his conduct to this country present the most gratifying contrast to the duplicity of his Bourbon and Orleanist predecessors, has shown a great desire to co-operate with and conciliate Austria. He has borne with much patience the timid and vacillating policy of a Prince who entered into an alliance which he forbore to carry out by word or deed, and only interfered at a moment when it appeared that further neutrality might be more dangerous than an attempt to bring matters to a sudden and speedy conclusion. It is not for us to canvass the policy of this alliance; we merely note the fact as giving cause for reasonable anxiety. There will be Russia anxious, no doubt, to retrieve by the pen of Brunow and the adroit flattery of Orloff what she has lost by the sword, and to substitute for triumphs in the field successes in the arena of diplomacy. The form of her Government assimilates more with that of France and Austria than with that of our own, and she may reasonably expect to find more sympathy with any of the allies than from us, from whom she has nothing to look for beyond strict justice and an honourable adherence to the terms we have subscribed. These things may well weigh heavy on the hearts of the English Plenipotentiaries and increase the anxieties of their position.

There are not wanting, on the other hand, grounds which should give these Ministers as much weight and inspire them with as much confidence as any of those diplomatic personages with whom they are to be brought in contact. If the past and the present belong to France and Austria, the future, we may say without arrogance, is peculiarly our own. In weighing the proposals of the different negotiators Russia will be influenced not so much by what they have done as by what they may be able to do hereafter. France has done great things in war, and Austria in peace; but in this ungrateful world what has been done is apt to be depreciated—what remains to do is estimated at its full value, if not over-estimated. This is precisely the advantage of England. We have neither done all we intended nor all that we ought; but what we are yet able to do is, if rightly considered, really formidable. Of all the three great Powers we are the best able to continue the war. Our finances are in the best order, our credit the most extensive, our resources by far the least exhausted. By not keeping up large armaments in time of peace, by turning our attention to commerce and internal improvement, we perhaps did much to persuade Russia that we could be bearded with impunity, and certainly paralysed our exertions during the earlier period of hostilities. We are, indeed, but just beginning to put forth our strength. We have an army nothing like what it will be should the war be protracted a few years longer, but still in numbers and equipment very different to what it was in February, 1854. We have a fleet now at length adapted to the shallow seas in which it is to operate, by far the most formidable engine of destruction, if we consider its perfect discipline and organization, the great variety of vessels, and the union of irresistible force with rapid locomotive power, that the world has ever seen. Nor let it be supposed that these are efforts only made for a single year, and which we cannot renew. Russia is still more bankrupt in men than in money, drained of the cultivators of her soil, and wanting in the materials of future armies. Austria could not bring her nominal forces into the field without a loan, which in the present state of her credit she would find it extremely difficult to contract; but England can renew and increase armaments in any ratio that may be required, without the prospect of decline or the slightest apprehension of exhaustion. Fed by her boundless commerce, supported by her indefatigable industry, and protected by the credit which she has always sacrificed everything to obtain, England is a power really formidable, and one peculiarly calculated, if not to earn speedy triumphs, to terminate with success and glory long, bloody, and exhausting wars. And she has, above all, this especial advantage,—that her wars are not the wars of her Government, but of her people—the spontaneous act of a free nation which has counted the cost and will steadily adhere to its end until that end be accomplished. These things give to us, and they should give to those that are to represent us, confidence in ourselves and in the future. There is no reason why their tone should not be as high and their position as commanding as that assumed by Lord Castlereagh forty years ago at the Peace of Paris. We are able to pay, and we are willing to fight; and what could a high-spirited diplomatist desire better than to be the mouthpiece of such a nation. Let our plenipotentiaries bring us home good terms, and they shall be applauded; let them reject bad ones, and they shall be supported. Above all, let them fear nothing so long as they maintain with suitable dignity, the honour and the position of the country. It may suit those who fear and envy us to say that our arms are tarnished, and our *prestige* departed. We believe the calumny as little as they do. We are confident in ourselves, and have a right to require that the men who represent us shall fully participate in that confidence. We are lovers of peace, and would rather prolong the war now than break again into our ordinary avocations by renewing a struggle begun again because not fully fought out. We will forgive everything to the man who shall err in asserting too boldly and too loftily the rights and honour of England; but an ambassador who should commit at Paris the errors of Vienna and humble the nation in the dust before foreign potentates would commit an offence which our sensibility could never forget and our self-respect could never forgive.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Times' own Correspondent.)

New York, February 1.

THE Central American debate in the Senate has been continued since my last by Mr. Seward, who delivered a long oration yesterday. The tone of this speech had been previously foreshadowed by rumour. As coming from the acknowledged head of the Republican party, who wields an influence upon public opinion in the north unequalled by that of any other senator, this speech merits attention. The American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is fully upheld. Of the objects of this treaty the senator says:—

"It was a great treaty, sublime in its conception, generous in its spirit, and beneficent in its purposes. The two rival members of the British family, after long and angry alienation, met, not within the territory of either, but on that foreign and narrow isthmus which, while it unites North and South America, divides the vigorous Atlantic States of Europe and America from the immature American States and the decayed Asiatic nations which, on opposite coasts, overlook the broad Pacific—the last remaining one of the barriers which nature had erected to hinder the restoration of the unity of the human race.

. . . . . .

"The truce they made there was not effected without mutual self-denial, acquired under the discipline of free government. Great Britain repressed a constitutional ambition that had long convulsed the world. The United States subdued one that nature prompted and the voice of mankind applauded and encouraged. Let not that sacred truce be broken and these friendly Powers engage in deadly strife and discord, and violence be thus let loose to arrest the progress of the nations. Better for the pride of each that the white cliffs that garrison the coast of England sink into a black and pestilential morass, and that Niagara lose for ever its deep-toned voice and ooze through a vulgar channel to the sea, than that the great and sonorous concord thus established between them be rudely broken. I counsel you, senators and statesmen of the United States, by all the motives that are born in the love of such a land as ours, in such an age as this—I counsel the senators and statesmen of Great Britain, by all the motives that greatness and ambition like her own will not permit to be inactive, to preserve and maintain, at all costs and hazards, and through all discontents and jealousies, this great treaty. Let this political rainbow stand, stretching from the skies downwards on either side to the horizon, a pledge that any of the nations shall not again be overwhelmed by the after-coming deluge of human passions."

He reviews the claim to the Mosquito Protectorate, and arrives at the conclusion that,

"Under no circumstances could the fiction of a Mosquito king, kingdom, or protectorate be tolerated to deprive the United States of continental rights, guaranteed to them by treaties with the Central American States. But it would be consenting to the practice of a fraud against them and ourselves to tolerate such efforts, after the treaties of 1783, 1786, and 1850."

The settlement at the Balize he claims should be restricted to the rights acquired from Spain under the treaties of 1783 and 1786, to which he says they were limited by the treaty which recognized the independence of Mexico; and of the Bay Island colony (which is really the question at issue) he says—

"Whatever pretensions Great Britain may have ever before made to the Bay Islands, they were all solemnly and for ever relinquished and abandoned by her in the treaty of 1850."

He then passes beyond the questions at issue to the means of settling them. War he regards as a calamity and an evil, and war with Great Britain an event to be deplored more than anything else. Wise counsels can avoid it. There is room enough in the world for both, and the influence of Great Britain on this continent is fading away, he says, and will disappear in the natural course of events. Still more is it to be regretted that war is made possible when the Western nations are contending "against an advancing despotism."

"Nevertheless, a war with Great Britain is now among the possible solutions of the present embarrassment. We certainly can look for no moderation on her part hereafter, if we overlook her persistent refusal to fulfil this, the most solemn and important of all our international engagements. It will be an idle dream to suppose ourselves free and safe if we leave her to waylay us on all sides of our Isthmus passages from our Atlantic region to the Pacific States."

We have passed, he says, the time when we should propose arbitration; but "Great Britain may reconsider, may propose to us a reference, or some other amicable adjustment." This he would be ready to hear, and to go to the very verge of accommodation; and for this purpose, he says—

"My counsel, therefore, is a notice to Great Britain that we shall interfere to prevent her exercise of dominion in South America, if it shall not be discontinued within one year; and also that authority be now given to the President to execute that delayed purpose."

This speech is artfully framed. A careful reading has satisfied me that the speaker had in view the peaceful settlement of the questions at issue. He throws out the only course that now seems feasible—a reference to arbitrators, on the suggestion of the British Government. The President's Message, you will remember, leaves the question very much in the same way. The debate in the Senate on Monday (to which I listened) brought out a bulk of testimony in favour of the American construction of the treaty. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Collamore, who were both members of General Taylor's Cabinet during the whole negotiation, spoke positively of the views which they entertained when they accepted the treaty. The language of the 1st article is as follows:—

"Art. 1. Neither party will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the contemplated canal.

"Neither will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same, or the vicinity thereof.

"Neither will occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

"Neither will use any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same.

"Neither will take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connexion, or influence that either may possess with any State or people through whose territory the canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for its own citizens or subjects, any unequal rights or advantages of commerce or navigation."

Mr. Collamore, especially, spoke at length upon the object of the insertion of the words, "assume or exercise," and the clause concerning the use of the protectorate. A letter from Mr. R. Johnson was also read. He was also a member of General Taylor's Cabinet at that time. The views of these gentlemen were consistent and positive on these points, and to call for a statement of Sir Henry Bulwer's views on this clause and his interpretation when he signed the treaty; and especially whether Mr. Clayton was made acquainted with those views. Unless I am mistaken, it will appear positively that Sir Henry Bulwer's views of this treaty, as well as Lord Palmerston's, were essentially different from those of the American Cabinet. I think it will appear that even the occupation of the Bay Islands, and, most of all, Ruatan, was known, and the purpose of the British Government to continue the occupation pointed out. The American Government have never assented to this occupation. It has always claimed to limit Great Britain to her rights under the treaties of '83 and '86.

Our foreign relations are complicated further by the claim to capture Russian vessels sold to neutrals after the commencement of the war—a claim which the Cabinet at Washington purpose resisting. Mr. Dallas, the newly-appointed Minister to England, has accepted, and will doubtless be fully instructed on these several points.

A CRADLE FOR THE IMPERIAL BABY.—A cradle in the shape of a vessel, and forming a *chef d'œuvre* of different arts, surpassing in beauty and taste the celebrated one of the King of Rome, will be presented by the city of Paris to the child of the Emperor and Empress of the French. It will be in the form of a boat, the principal emblem in the arms of the city of Paris. At the prow will be a silver eagle with outspread wings, and the curtains at the head will be supported by an imperial crown, also in silver, held up by two children, one wearing a helmet, and the other bearing round its head an olive branch, emblematical of peace. The body of the cradle stands on two columns, one at the head and the other at the foot, and united by a rail beneath. The columns will be in rosewood, beautifully carved and ornamented with foliage in silver. The upper edge of the cradle will have a border of silver filagree work, having on either side, about the middle, small escutcheons in silver bearing the initials of their Majesties. From these medallions garlands of flowers in silver will lead to the foot and head of the cradle. The curtains will be of point d'Alençon lace and blue silk embroidered in gold. The composition, direction, and superintendence of this beautiful piece of workmanship has been confided to M. Baltard, the architect of the city of Paris.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—We have to announce the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, who expired on Tuesday night, at Rose Castle, Cumberland. The deceased prelate, who was born in 1784, was the third son of the late and brother of the present Earl of Beverley. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1805, and was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in June, 1827, and was translated to the see of Carlisle in September in the following year. He was also Chancellor of Salisbury and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

ACQUITTAL OF THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, the 8th of February, Dr. Vaughan was acquitted of the charge of wilfully making false entries in the burial-register of the parish of St. Matthew's, Brixton. There was no evidence to prove that Dr. Vaughan knew that the entries were inaccurate when he made them.

The suspension of Messrs. John Scott Russell and Co., the firm at whose works at Millwall the great ship for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company is in course of construction, has been announced. Their liabilities are stated to amount to £180,000, and the value of their assets will depend much upon the success of arrangements in progress to prevent the abandonment of some of their principal contracts. Measures have already been taken which will secure the building of the Eastern steamship from being impeded, and it is said that, if similar means can be adopted with regard to the completion of other vessels and works on hand, a comparatively favourable result may be anticipated. A meeting of creditors is called for next Tuesday.—*Leader*, February 9.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH SYMES died a few days since at his residence at Crewkerne, after a short illness, at the age of seventy years. He had served under Nelson at Trafalgar, being at the time midshipman on board the Tonnant, and was senior lieutenant of the Bonne Citoyenne, Captain Mounsey, at the capture of the French frigate Furieuse, in 1809. He had received the naval medal and two clasps for his services afloat. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, March 13, 1810; commander, March 31, 1810; captain, March 21, 1812; and retired rear-admiral, October 1, 1846.

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL has expired at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was a lord-in-waiting to the Queen, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Cork, and vice-admiral of the province of Munster. He is succeeded by his eldest son, who distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma.

GLASGOW, February 9th.—Cotton.—During the past week the business in our cotton-market has been very limited, buyers not operating to anything more than their immediate wants, unless at lower prices. Rates are a little irregular, but on the whole holders are firm. For goods and yarns the market is very firm, and the late advance in prices fully maintained. Iron.—Supply and demand, the legitimate regulators of the value of all articles, have again in pig iron asserted their supremacy over speculation, which had for some time back supported prices. A good deal of business has transpired during the last week at gradually declining rates. From 70s. prices have fallen to 73s., at which m. n. warrants were sold to-day for cash, and still to be had. No. 1, 74s.; No. 3, 72s.; Gartsherrie, 77s.

OUR CIVILIZATION.—A FAMILY MURDERED.—A whole family—consisting of a wife and her three children—has been murdered in Portland-street, Soho. William Bousfield, a French polisher by his ordinary trade, but who has recently been employed chiefly as a supernumerary at Convent Garden Theatre, at a shilling or eighteenpence a night, is the murderer. He has the appearance of being a dissipated man of about thirty-seven years of age; but his acquaintances say that he is temperate in his habits. It is reported that his wife frequently upbraided him with being an "idle worthless fellow," and that he was jealous of her, and reproached her with being too free with the customers, who frequented a little shop for the sale of snuff, stationery, toys, &c., which she kept. On the night of Saturday last a neighbour went to the shop after it was closed, knocked at the door of the parlour occupied by Bousfield and his wife and three children, and asked to be served with some wood. Mrs. Bousfield replied in a cheerful voice that they were in bed, and she asked her husband to get up and bring the wood. He muttered something inaudibly, but did not rise; and Mrs. Bousfield said she would be up by six o'clock the next morning. In the course of that night, however, she and her children were killed. The woman's father—a carpenter—lives in the same house; but neither he nor any other occupant heard the least disturbance during the night. On the following morning, about seven o'clock, Bousfield went to the Bow-street police station, and told the inspector he had killed his wife. The police were sent to the house he indicated; and there, in the back parlour, the door of which the constables broke open, the dead bodies of the wife and two of the children were found lying on a French bedstead; the body of the third child being discovered in a press in the same room. All the bodies were shockingly mangled; the bedclothes were saturated with blood; smears and splashes of blood were found on the floor, on the door and door-posts, and on articles of furniture; and a bloody chisel and razor lay on the bed. Medical assistance was called in, but it was too late. In the meanwhile, Bousfield was searched at the station-house; and while this was proceeding he threw himself forward, and tried to strike his head against the mantelpiece, crying, "Oh! kill me out of the way!" He then added, "Fetch a doctor for my poor wife." A wound on his neck, covered with blood, and another on his wrist, was also discovered. Jones, the father-in-law of Bousfield, had paid house-rent, doctors' bills, and other expenses of the family, whom he had put into business in Portland-street; but it would seem that Bousfield was in needy circumstances. The woman was twenty-eight years of age; the children respectively six years, four years, and eight months old. Bousfield was examined on Monday before the Marlborough-street magistrate, and was committed for trial. An inquest on the bodies has terminated in a verdict of wilful murder.

Captain Maher, of the Glamorganshire Light Infantry, has been burned to death in his bedroom. It is supposed that he dropped asleep while undressing, and that the candle fell against the curtains and set them on fire. A short distance off lay the dead body of a favourite dog.

LEEDS.—The Right Hon. M. T. Baines was re-elected Member of Parliament for Leeds on the 6th of February.

TAUNTON.—The Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere has also been re-elected for this borough.

A LONG IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—On Wednesday, February 6th, there died in the Queen's Bench Prison, Mr. Du Pré, a gentleman who had been incarcerated there for the last forty-four years.

THE RUGELEY POISONINGS.—It is believed that the trial of William Palmer will take place at the May sitting of the Central Criminal Court. The writs of certiorari granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, to bring up the depositions and inquisitions in the case of John Parsons Cook, Anne Palmer, and Walter Palmer, are made returnable on the 15th April, the first day of Easter Term. It is stated that Lord Campbell or the Lord Chief Baron will preside. The Attorney-General, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. Huddleston, will conduct the prosecution, and Sir F. Thesiger and Mr. Serjeant Wilkins have been intrusted with the defence. Another attempt to declare Palmer a bankrupt is likely to be made. His liabilities are stated to be £15,000.

PARRAMATTA.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the subscribers towards the rebuilding of St. John's Church, took place in the Parochial Schoolroom, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Building Committee. The Rev. R. L. King occupied the chair, and in opening the business commented at some length upon the importance of the work in which the parish was engaged. He dwelt particularly on the exertions that had already been made for the re-building of the church, and expressed a confident hope that the debt would be speedily liquidated, and that the money would be raised, not only for the completion of that building, but also for the erection of a school-house, which was so much needed. He remarked that, when he first came to the parish, he was much grieved to find only a small building for the performance of Divine Service, which was altogether inadequate to the wants of the people. The result was that many had neglected the duty of public worship, and that much evil was the consequence. He said that some, since the re-opening of the Church, had returned to their former practice of attending divine service, while others, he feared, still continued indifferent. The church, he remarked, was a beautiful specimen of architecture, and congratulated the people of Parramatta in having erected so fine a building.

Mr. ROWLING read the report, which, after alluding to the condition of the parish previous to the re-opening of the Church in July last, stated, that since the appointment of the committee, the church had been fitted with 112 pews, containing 522 sittings. The pulpit, reading-desk, and communion rail, had also been erected—the doors had been fixed, &c.; a screen erected at the western doorway; new gates had been placed in the church-yard, and the chancel built, roofed, and floored. In addition to these works, the organ presented to the church, by the late Rev. H. H. Bobart, had been repaired by Mr. Bridson, and the expense defrayed by a special collection, made by the exertions of Mrs. Rowling; while the velvet drapery for the pulpit, reading desk, and communion table, had been provided for also by a collection made by Mrs. Lyons. During the progress of the erection of the chancel, tablets were placed in it to the memory of the Rev. S. Marsden and the Rev. H. H. Bobart, the two ministers of the old church. These tablets were paid for out of special funds, the total amount raised since the appointment of the committee was £623 5s. 10d., including a contribution of £29 14s. 2d. from the congregation of St. James's, in Sydney. It appeared that for work performed before the committee entered upon their duties, £1135 had been paid, the whole amount was thus reduced to £2455, but as the sum of £955 had subsequently been paid, there was a balance due to Mr. Howison of £1500, bearing interest at six per cent.

The Rev. THOMAS HASSALL, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the first church which was erected in Parramatta, a plan of which might be seen in Collins' History of New South Wales. After contrasting the temporary nature of that building with the present edifice, he exhorted the meeting not to be discouraged on account of the debt, for in his own parish there had been a large debt, all of which had been liquidated by a few individuals, notwithstanding the monetary confusion then prevalent in the colony.

Mr. WOOLLS, in seconding the resolution, said that the new church was second to none in the colony in point of architectural beauty, and what was still more important, it afforded ample accommodation for the parishioners, although he did not feel quite so easy as some people respecting the debt of £1500; he thought that a great deal might be effected by following the suggestion of the late bishop, and trusting to "numbers and perseverance;" if only 200 persons would contribute a shilling a week for the space of three years, the debt might be paid off. Great credit, he thought, was due to the building committee for their labours, and he hoped that the parishioners generally would contribute liberally towards the fund.

Dr. GREENUP moved the second resolution offering humble thanks to Almighty God for the blessing which has hitherto rested on the work, and pledging the meeting to further exertions. The Doctor fully concurred in the plan suggested by Mr. Woolls, and remarked that we should not imitate the conduct of former parliaments so well described by Macaulay, in first voting away large sums of money, and then devising means for raising them. He regretted that owing to the attractions of another Bishop (alluding to Madame Bishop's concert in the King's School) there were not many more persons present to pledge themselves to the latter part of the resolution.

Mr. STAPF seconded the resolution, and dwelt upon his former connection with St. John's Church, and the high respect he entertained for the memories of those who had officiated in it, especially the Rev. S. Marsden, the Rev. H. H. Bobart, and the Rev. R. Forrest. He was pleased with the proposal of giving small sums periodically, for many could not afford large ones.

Mr. G. B. LYONS moved the third resolution, which had a special reference to the repairs of the spires; he felt much pleasure in attending the present meeting, and trusted that he was influenced by a high and holy motive in taking the course he had done in contributing towards the re-edification of St. John's. He thought that a large amount might be collected in small sums, and he regretted to notice that the practice of collecting in that way, for the Church, had been discontinued. Many people were deterred from giving when a subscription list with hundreds and fifties was presented to them, but none could refuse a small periodical contribution.

Mr. J. M. GOULD, in seconding the resolution, said that he appeared at the meeting with sincere gratification, as the advocate of a good and holy cause, one which afforded him much more pleasure, though perhaps not so much profit, as his appearance as an advocate in another place. He hoped to enlist the sympathies of the ladies in behalf of the cause, for they never failed in any good work, and he thought that the appointment of a ladies' committee might be attended with the happiest result. Mr. Gould then passed a high compliment on the Rev. Mr. King and his self-denying exertions for the good of the parish.

Considerable discussion took place in reference to the spires, in which Mr. Suttor, Mr. Shaekler, Mr. Harper, and others took part, and it was arranged that the Building Committee should consider the matter and report to the subscribers whether it was expedient to repair the spires or to remove them altogether.

Before closing the meeting, the chairman thanked the parishioners for what they had done, and especially the Building Committee, to whom and not to himself must praise be attributed. He did not regret having come to a parish in which so much remained to be done, and he hoped that he might be spared to finish the work which had been begun so successfully by his predecessor, the Rev. H. H. Bobart. After speaking in affectionate terms of the labours of that lamented clergyman, and also of the Rev. J. Marsden, whose praise was in all the Churches, he closed the proceedings with the Apostolical Benediction.

About £50 was subscribed in the room for the repairing or rebuilding the spires.

The annual meeting of Justices for the granting of publicans' licenses was held in the Court House on Tuesday last, when the following Justices were present, viz:—D. Forbes, Esq., P.M., and Messrs. Fearon, Captain Moore, G. Forbes, Suttor, E. Blaxland, Downe, M'Dougal, and Oakes, Justices of the Peace. Licenses for selling fermented and spirituous liquors were granted to the following persons:—Mr. John Holland, for a house

H. SELBY and CO., Wholesale and Retail Drapers, 480, George-street, opposite the Haymarket.

H. SELBY and CO. will, THIS DAY, Monday, have commenced selling off the whole of their stock, amounting to £11,724 16s. 3d., as per stock book. The whole to be sold at about half-price.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Horrock's Longcloth, at 3¾d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell real 10-4 Witney Blankets at 12s. 6d. per pair.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell extra superior 11-4 Counterpanes at 6s. 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell the best Calico in Sydney at 5½d. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell good Welsh Flannels, all wool, at 10½d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Men's and Women's Lambswool, Merino, and Knitted Worsted Hose, at 1s. per pair.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Paturle, Lupin, and Co.'s French Merinos—the same as worn by their Majesties, the Empress Eugenie, and Queen Victoria—in all colours, at 3s. 3d. per yard, which is 4½d. per yard under the manufacturer's price.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell beautiful Evening Dresses, with five flounces, richly worked, at 7s. 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Hoyle's, Hargreave's, and Ashton's best 5-4 Lilac Prints, at 6d. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Men's White Shirts, with Linen Collars, Fronts, and Wrists, at 2s. 11d. each, washed.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Men's Dark Doeskin Coats, at 7s. 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell first-rate Double Stitched Moleskin Trousers, for 5s. 3d. per pair, usual price, 7s. 6d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell rich and handsome drawn Silk Bonnets, at 8s. 6d. each, worth 25s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell rich Black Silk, slightly spotted, at 19s. 6d. for 16 yards.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Balzorine Dresses, at 4s. 9d., cost in London 9s. 3d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Cashmere Dresses of the finest quality, at 12s. 6d. each, usual price 35s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell rich Delaine Dresses at 4s. 10½d. each, 11 yards.

H. SELBY and CO. will reduce a large lot of very rich Sleeve Habit Shirts, Chemisettes, and worked Cambric Handkerchiefs to 2s. 6d. each. Now marked from 5s. to 12s. 6d. First come—first served.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell the best and biggest Blankets in the colony, at 27s. 6d. per pair; and Counterpanes, at 12s. 6d., worth 35s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Rice Straw Bonnets, at 1s. 6d. each, and good Tuscans, at 2s. 6d.; also, Boys' Straw Hats, at 6d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell off a lot of Merinoes, all wool, at 1s. 6d. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Extra wide 7-4 French Twills, in all colours, at 1s. per yard.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell Rich Moire Antique Mantles, trimmed with velvet and lace half-a-yard deep, at 25s. each. NOTE—The above mantles cost in London from 65s. to 100s. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell a lot of Ladies' Under-Clothing for almost nothing; and about 750 pairs of Ladies' Stays from 2s. 6d. per pair.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell an entire case of Squirrel, Musquash, Lynx, and Sable Boas, from 2s. 11d. each.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell off 27½ dozen spotted Guernsey Frocks, at 1s. 11d. each; also, a first-rate Scotch Twill Shirt for 1s. 10½d.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell off the whole of their Light Cashmere Shawls, at 5s. each, also a large lot of Plaid Shawls, 4 yards long, at 3s. 11d. each; and an entire case of Rich Long Barege will be cleared at 12s. 6d. each.

H. SELBY and Co. will sell Men's Clothing of all descriptions 25 per cent. cheaper than any other House. Superfine Black Coats, 25s. each, cost in England 60s.

H. SELBY and CO. will sell all descriptions of Drapery at the same rates, their object being to clear the premises by the first of May, when extensive alterations will be commenced.

No puff! No sham! but a real genuine selling off; and all goods being of the best quality and genuine fabrics, will afford an opportunity of laying in a winter stock at half its real value. Terms cash. No abatement! and all articles marked in plain figures.

H. SELBY and CO., proprietors.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—Wool, silk, canvas, patterns, and every material for needlework, at W. READING'S, 254, George-street.

MILLINERY, Dressmaking and Juvenile Clothing. Orders promptly executed at 254, George-street.

NET BONNET SHAPES, in the newest style, at 254, George-street.

VELVET ROLLS.—Rolls for the Hair, plain and beaded, wholesale and retail. 254, George-street.

FEATHERS CLEANED, dyed, and curled, at 254, George-street.

A NEW Assortment of Berlin Patterns, small designs, suitable for children, in animals, birds, figures, and landscapes. 254, George-street.

PERFUMERY, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes. 254, George-street.

HOSIERY, Algerine Braids, Beaded Gimp, and Acorn Buttons. 254, George-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS' list of cheap DRAPERY, for MONDAY next, and during the Week—
Large Witney blankets, 7s. 9d. per pair
Large counterpanes, 2s. 11d. each
Double width figured alpaccas, 6½d. per yard
Double width sheeting, 8½d. per yard
Yard-wide longcloth, 2½d. per yard
With a variety of useful family drapery.
62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have opened for MONDAY'S Sale a large lot of Sewed Muslin Goods, comprising Habitshirts, Elizabethans, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars, &c. 62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS beg to remind their various customers that their beautiful Stock of Robes and Dresses, suitable for the autumn, are still on SALE; several fresh lots will be ready for next week. 62 (late 95), King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have opened several cases of Velvet and Cloth Mantles for next week. 62 (late 95), King-street.

GOLOSHES, GOLOSHES.—Ladies' gentlemen's, and children's, of every size, from 3s. 6d. a pair. Children's shoes, of every size and colour; ladies' double sole cloth boots, of every size, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street.

THE ALBERT DRIVING SAC, (drab), Lined and wadded throughout. C. H. MAY, 28, and 34, Hunter-st.

THE CRIMEAN SHIRT will shortly be ready, at C. H. MAY'S, 28, and 34, Hunter-street.

TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. MAY begs respectfully to inform the ladies, and her customers generally, that she has just received her first winter shipment, ex Walter Hood, which are now ON SALE, at No. 28, Hunter-street.

Ladies' cloth night dresses, plain
Ditto ditto, trimmed with work
Ditto long cloth drawers, plain and trimmed
Ditto long cloth chemises, ditto, various shapes
Ditto long cloth petticoats, with and without bodies
Ditto flannel and moreen petticoats
Ditto flannel drawers and undervests
Ditto merino ditto ditto
Ditto lambswool ditto ditto
Ditto best Coutille patent stays, open in front
Ditto ditto, with pulleys
Ditto crochet hair nets, very handsome
Ditto knitted woollen sleeves, new styles
Ditto ditto lambswool cravats and scarfs
Ditto plain and printed flannel wrappers
Ditto printed cambric morning wrappers
Ditto lambswool and merino hosiery
Children's dresses, in great variety
Children's underclothing, in every variety
Infants' clothing of every description
Perfumery and fancy soaps, in great variety
Woollen polkas, in all sizes.

N.B. Country orders, per post, promptly executed, and well packed.

Observe the address—Mrs. MAY, Sydney Baby Linen and Family Outfitting Warehouse, 28, Hunter-street, facing Hamilton's steam biscuit bakery.

TO GENTLEMEN.—C. H. MAY, General Outfitter, 28, and 34, Hunter-street, begs to inform gentlemen, that he has now on Sale, suitable for the present Season, an excellent assortment of New Goods.

Gent's water-proof coats and leggings
Gent's warm pilot and beaver overcoats
Gent's superfine cloth paletots
Gent's black and fancy doe trowsers
Gent's warm waistcoats in great variety
Gent's super frock, oxonian, and shooting coats
Gent's merino and lambswool undercoats
Gent's ditto ditto, drawers and pants
Gent's merino cotton and lambswool hose, and ½-hose
Gent's fine white shirts, from 4s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.
Gent's regatta shirts of the newest styles
Any of the above in Boys and Youths sizes.
Gent's black and fancy neck ties
Gent's silk and cambric pocket handkerchiefs
Dogskin gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Observe the Address, C. H. MAY, 28, and 34, Hunter-street.

N.B.—A liberal allowance to Country Buyers.

LINES FOR ALL READERS!!!
To those who visit Sydney town,
And in quest of clothing wander up and down,
Bear this in mind—No farther need you go,
When you gain the Mart of HENRY COHEN & CO.
For within its walls doth fashion hold its sway,
To please the votaries of dress in every way.
The young and gay, each garment must admit,
Faultless they work! the cut! the fit!
The more advanced in age, will surely find,
Of every sort and tint to please their mind.
The working man who would his clothing buy,
Will at Cohen's "Monster Clothing Hall" descry,
All he may want, for best or common wear,
At prices not to be met with elsewhere.
In fact, he'll save both time and trouble—
He'll get the best to wear, and find his savings double.
While those who from the Bush for a short time,
Would in costume appear a little more refined,
Will at Cohen's Mart get all they need,
Of quality the best, the prices low indeed.
And Neptune's sons, who boldly dare the wave,
If of their earnings a portion they would save,
Should to Cohen's haste at once, without delay,
And get what they may want, at half where-else [they'd pay.
And those who need good boys and youths' attire,
Will at the "Monster clothing Hall," get all they [may desire—
In short, all classes, rich, poor, great, or small,
Can get well suited at the "Monster Clothing Hall."

☞ Note—HENRY COHEN and CO., Tailors, Hosiers, Outfitters, &c., &c., Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

PRESENTATION of PROPERTY QUALIFICATION to CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, Esq., M.P.—A Meeting of the friends of Mr. Gavan Duffy, who are desirous to aid the Central Australian Committee, in the above, will be held at Mr. Kearney's Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

GEORGE THORNTON,
J. MACNAMARA,
W. B. DALLEY.

19th April, 1856.

LADIES! Ladies!! Ladies!!!—S. CLARK begs to call the attention of the above, that he is clearing out the whole of his stock of Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Dresses, Bonnets, &c., &c., below cost price.

French merinoes 2s. 6d. per yard, cost 3s. 3d.
Satin check crape cloths, 1s. per ditto
Coburgs from 5½d. per ditto
2000 print dresses, 2s. 6d. per dress
1900 slightly spotted, 1s. 9d. ditto

New London House, 136, Pitt-street, next door to Labour Bazaar.

S. CLARK, Proprietor.

BEST WOLLONGONG BUTTER in Sydney, 1s. 6d. per lb. FISHER'S, corner of George and Goulburn sts.

BEST KIAMA BUTTER, 1s. per lb., at JOHN FISHER'S, corner of George and Goulburn streets.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Good mixed tea, 1s. per lb.		Finest souchong, 2s. per lb.	
Ditto black tea, 1s. 4d.	"	Hyson twankay, 1. 6d.	"
Ditto best congou, 1s. 6d.	"	Pearl gunpowder tea, 2s.	"
Coleman's No. 1 starch, 6½d.		Coleman's No. 1 blue, 1s. 8d.	
Best mould candles, 8d. per lb.		Valentia raisins, 8d. per lb.	
Colonial soap, 4½d.	"	Patras currants, 1s.	"

JOHN FISHER, corner of George and Goulburn sts.

IMPROVED IRON BUSHEL MEASURES, half ditto, peck and half peck, stamped and registered, at BENNETT and SON'S, 57½. ☞ Twelve doors south of Haymarket.

IRON, ZINC, and Tin Goods, best colonial, at BENNETT and SON'S, twelve doors south of Haymarket.

PATENT Metallic Atmospheric Butter Churns, all sizes, at BENNETT and SON'S, near Haymarket.

LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—Cheap, with long lease of ground, a House and Workshop, suitable for a carpenter, hay and corn dealer, butcher, or any business connected with the shipping. Apply Q. Z., HERALD Office.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for securing a comfortable Home, at the Unreserved SALE, TOWN OF PARRAMATTA, on MONDAY, 21st instant.

THE TOWN OF PARRAMATTA, for positive unreserved Sale, on MONDAY, 21st instant, by BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

REMEMBER THE Great Closing Sale of the Parramatta Racecourse, on MONDAY next.

CONVEYANCE FREE by Train, to the Sale of the Old Parramatta Racecourse, on MONDAY.

THE LAST CHANCE for obtaining any of that splendid property known as the Old Parramatta Race Course, will be on MONDAY next, when every lot must be sold to the highest bidder. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers.

REMEMBER, MONDAY next the remainder of the Old Parramatta Racecourse will be for positive unreserved sale, on the ground. Every lot is marked out. A lunch provided. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers.

FREE BY TRAIN to the Great Closing Sale of the Old Parramatta Racecourse, on MONDAY next. Tickets may be had by applying at the City Mart. A lunch provided. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, on liberal terms, Allotments of Land on the CLARELAND ESTATE, fronting Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets South; also, Buckingham-street.

The KINGSTON ESTATE, adjoining the Newtown Railway Station, extending to and fronting the Parramatta-road, Camperdown.

SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY, at the junction of the Parramatta and Newtown Roads.

HOUSE PROPERTY and CHOICE BUILDING-SITES in all the leading streets of the city, also, at Balmain, and the various suburbs.

FARMS, with or without IMPROVEMENTS, in the country districts.

Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Under Distress for Rent.

MR. J. GANNON is instructed by the Bailiff to sell by public auction, on the premises, the American Hotel, George-street, opposite the Water Police Court, on MONDAY, 21st, at noon,

The stock, glass, measures, fittings, household furniture, large quantity of beds and bedding, crockery, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON hold Auction Sales regularly every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Commission reduced to 4 per cent. The trade dealt with most liberally. No auction fee.

To Butchers.

1200 very capital Fat Wethers, from one of the A. A. Company's best fattening stations.

MR. LONG is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, near Sydney, on an early day next week—to be duly announced,

1200 superior fat wethers.

In lots to suit purchasers.

To Butchers.

197 Head very superior Fat Bullocks, daily expected to arrive.

MR. LONG has been favoured with instructions from Robert Tooth, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, near Sydney, on an early day, to be duly announced,

197 fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

The attention of the trade is particularly invited to this sale of splendid fat cattle, which, for weight and quality, are considered unequalled by anything for some time in this market.

MONDAY 21ST APRIL
Continuation of Insolvent Sale.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

30 Packages
Reel cotton, ribbon wire
Pins, needles, hair-pins
Binding laces, thread, fringes
Gimps, braids, buttons
White fringe, tulle falls
Boys' collars and ties
Wire ribbon, velvet ribbon
Ladies' black silk hose
Ditto lisle and thread gloves
Children's gloves, assorted
Print dresses
5-4 prints, Scotch twill
Linen check, table covers
Furniture binding
Paris gloves
Coburgs, velvets
Cashmere, balzorine, barege dresses
Gingham and muslin ditto ditto
Shawls, table covers
Colored gros, sarsnet, plaid, and tarletan
Red and blue guernsey shirts
Comforters, crenoline
Boys' Scotch twill shirts
Flannel, buckaback
Satin ribbons
White and fancy regatta shirts
Diaper and tablecloths
4-4 linen and damasks
Drab and blue overcoats
Trousers
Black and colored doeskin trousers
Linen check, counterpanes, &c.
Coloured lenos
Cloth trousers, vests
Haberdashery, &c.

Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. WATT and HENDERSON will sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

A variety of very useful horses
Gigs, sociable, dog carts
Drays, &c., &c.

SATURDAY'S usual Horse Sale.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A number of very useful horses, comprising heavy and light draught, strong journey, coaching, and other horses. Also,
Dog-cart, stanhope gig, carts, drays, &c.
And at 12 o'clock o'clock precisely,
Pair pure-bred greyhounds
2 terriers
And a pure Patna milch goat
Just Imported, per Walter Hood and York.

Imported Greyhounds and Terriers, Ex Walter Hood and York.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A pair of thoroughbred English greyhounds, just imported per ship Walter Hood. And
A thoroughbred greyhound pup, a pure bred Isle of Skye (very choice and rare), and a true-bred Scotch terrier, just imported per ship York.

☞ Those dogs are exceedingly choice, and well worthy the attention of sportsmen and dog fanciers. They were purchased, regardless of cost, out of one of the best kennels, expressly for this market.

Also, a very fine Patna milch goat.

50 Mares.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by Thomas Stewart, Esq., of Mount Elvington, Braidwood, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yard, about the first week in May,

50 very splendid mares, selected with great care and judgment from upwards of 300 head, expressly to meet existing demands for first-class stock of this description.

Windsor Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed by Mr. James Cunningham, of Windsor, who is removing to Sydney, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, April 23rd, at 11 o'clock,

The following very capital horses—
1. Grey gelding, broken to single and double harness; would make an excellent gig or phaeton horse, will stand a first-class tubular.
2. Bay draught horse, very powerful, subject to any trial and equal to any horse in the district.
3. Light grey horse, broken to saddle, and single and double harness, very quiet and steady.
4. Bay horse, excellent in saddle, and broken to harness
5. Bay colt, 3 years old, broken to saddle.

SATURDAY'S General Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Twenty head of stock, comprising cart, gig, and carriage horses. They are young, and in very good condition, and their selection has been carefully made to ensure a good market.

Gigs, dogcarts, drays, harness, &c.

Terms, cash.

A Complete Gentleman's Hack.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A handsome bay saddle horse, very good in all his paces. As a lady's horse this animal deserves the attention of those who are desirous of procuring a beauty.

Terms, cash.

A Complete Turn-out.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A bay horse, spring cart, and harness. The horse stands 16 hands high, and one hour's trial will be given either in gig, carriage, or saddle, before payment, or trial with a ton weight up Brickfield-hill.

A new Whitechapel chaise cart, and a first-rate set of brass-mounted harness.

The property of a gentleman who is about leaving the colony, and will be sold without any reserve.

Terms, cash.

Notice.
To Importers, Merchants, &c.
Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and Island Buyers.
Blankets, Flannels, Winter Clothing, &c.

The Great Sale of these Goods will be held the first week in May, of which due notice will be given.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. respectfully inform their constituents and customers that the great annual sale of the above goods will be held the first week in May, according to the usual custom so successfully carried out by their predecessor, Mr. Charles Newton, for the last eleven years.

New Goods—ex York.
Now landing.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Outfitters, &c.
On THURSDAY, 24th April, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHARLES MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,

98 packages of seasonable goods, now landing, ex York, consisting of
Drab and millers' mole
Rolled shirtings
Ditto jaconets
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Linen diaper
Table linens
Nursery diapers
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Venetians
Window hollands
72 and 80-inch greys
33 and 36 ditto ditto
Horrock's shirtings
Crewdson's ditto
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto
Fancy delaines
Printed cashmeres
Cashmere checks
French twills
Orleans
Coburgs
French merinos
Fancy silks
Brocaded ditto
Orientals
Fancy ditto
Parasols
Hosiery
Linen and cotton tick
Union ditto
Earlston ginghams
Scotch checks, &c.
Men's black doe coats
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto oxonian ditto
Ditto black paletots
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto holland ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto
Fancy silk and satin vests
Fancy doe ditto
Black cloth ditto
Embroidered ditto
Black and fancy doe trouser
Colonial tweed ditto
Boy's and youth's suits
Ditto mole trousers
Ditto printed ditto
Ditto cord ditto
White and regatta shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge ditto

Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Outfitters, and Others.
On THURSDAY, 24th April.
At Eleven o'clock.
The Stock of a retired Draper.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, the stock of a retail draper, consisting of almost every article requisite for the retail drapery trade, comprising
Blankets
Flanne's
Calicoes
Merinoes
Cobourgs
Delaines
Moleskins
Tweeds
Doeskins
Cloths
Silks
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Hats
Caps
Slops
Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Important.
Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Stores, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,

1500 packages, new goods, now landing ex York, Walter Hood, and Isabella.

Terms at sale.

Damaged Hops.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Oneida, from New York.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s Wharf, Fort-street North, on MONDAY next, 21st April, at 10 o'clock prompt,

JC—31 bales of hops,
Damaged by sea water.

It is requested that intending purchasers will be prompt at this sale, as the auctioneers will sell to the minute, to enable them to attend to their important sale of spirits, beers, &c., at the stores of Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s, at 11 o'clock the same day.

Terms, cash.

To Builders, Timber Merchants, &c.
Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 22nd April.
The entire cargo of the Munford.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Messrs. Macnamara's Sen. and Co.'s Wharf, on TUESDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock,

30,000 shingles
15,000 laths
25,000 feet quartering, in lengths from 11 to 20 feet
1,500 ditto of 5 x 3, ditto 12 to 20 ditto
23,000 ditto of 6 x 3, ditto 11 to 21 ditto
2,000 ditto of 7 x 3 and 8 x 3, ditto 12 to 15 ditto
7,500 ditto of featheredge boards
15,000 ditto battens, from 8 to 23 feet long.

Terms at sale.

Important to Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Publicans Shippers, &c., &c.
Auction Sale, MONDAY, 21st April.
Draught Burton Ale, Taylor's Stout
Port Wine, draught; Sherry, ditto ditto
Bottled Ale and Porter, West India Rum
Fine Demerara Rum, East India Rum
Case Gin, Old Tom in wood
Old Tom in bottle, Whiskey in wood
Champagne, Hock, Claret, Santerne
Cherry Cordial, Cordials assorted.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, in O'Connell-street, on MONDAY, the 21st April, at 11 o'clock prompt,

The whole of their extensive and important shipments, ex Walter Hood, and Isabella, now discharging, from London, consisting of

250 hogsheads superior Burton ale, October brewing
100 hogsheads XX stout
200 casks Evans's ale and porter
100 ditto R. Porter's porter
23 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
41 hogsheads W. I. rum, 33 O. P.
15 quarter casks pale brandy
310 cases super brandy
225 cases key brand gin
100 ditto JDKZ gin
213 ditto anchor brand
20 hogsheads fine Jamaica rum
10 ditto very superior ditto, for bottling purposes
200 cases Lowndes' genuine old tom
132 ditto old tom, Booth's, in white bottles
50 quarter casks superior sherry
10 hogsheads fine old port
100 cases London bottled Graham's treble diamond port in 1 dozen cases
10 hogsheads Booth's old tom
115 cases claret
cases superior champagne
10 hogsheads Sandeman's superior sherry
15 quarter casks ditto
20 octaves ditto
10 casks sherry cordials
75 cases assorted cordial

Ex sundry vessels—
East India rum
Mauritius ditto
Cordials
Champagne
Cider
Case brandy

The whole of these goods being new, and fresh from the ship's side, and being for positive unreserved sale, offers an excellent opportunity for country buyers, shippers, and the trade; and it is particularly requested that as the sale is of such magnitude intending purchasers will be punctual at the Stores at 11 o'clock, at which time the sale will commence to a minute, and in rotation as advertised.

Terms liberal at sale.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
First-class Ship WILLIAM and MARTHA, Six Hundred Tons Burthen.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 12 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23rd April,

That very convenient and faithfully-built ship WILLIAM and MARTHA, of 599 tons register, but her carrying capacities are fully up to 600 tons.

She was built in Maine, under special instructions, of the best white live oak and hackmatack, is coppered and copper fastened, and remarkably tight, having just delivered a valuable general cargo at Adelaide, from Calcutta, without a particle of damage or stain.

She is extensively and favourably known in the Calcutta Trade, and on her last voyage was docked, thoroughly and efficiently repaired, and obtained a first-class certificate from Lloyd's agent at that port.

The WILLIAM AND MARTHA is admirably adapted for carrying cattle, or any description of stock, having great breadth of beam, and very lofty 'tween decks, or would be found very eligible for the Chinese trade.

Her inventory is exceedingly ample, full catalogues of which will be exhibited at the time of sale, and all her gear, rigging, sails, &c., are in complete order.

She is now lying off Campbell's Wharf, Battery Point, and may be inspected on or any day previous to that of the sale. Terms at sale.

General Clearing out Sale of the Office, Furniture, and Stock of the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company.

TUESDAY, 22nd April, at Campbell's Wharf.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 22nd of April, at 2 o'clock prompt,

The whole of the stock, office furniture, &c., of the Sydney and Melbourne Steam-packet Company, comprising,

In Office—Writing tables, with drawers, wash-hand stands and basins, desks, pigeon-holes, fireproof safes, 8-day clock, chairs, stools, telescope, &c., &c.

In Warehouse—Large turning lathe complete, about 10 cwt. cocoa nut oil, 25 tons New Zealand potatoes, ex William Denny, lot of old tools, iron, benches, &c., &c.

In Shed—Cut deals, lot of iron bars, 3 sets wrought iron fire bars, in cases, &c., &c.

In Sail Loft—10 bales cotton waste, medicine chest, crockery, plated goods, life buoys, nails in kegs, spikes in ditto, sailmaker's bench and tools, old canvas, 3 wheelbarrows, &c., &c. Also, a blacksmith's shop complete.

Timber frame and covered with galvanized corrugated iron, containing:—

Blacksmith's bellows, with forge, &c., complete, cast iron water trough, anvils, blocks, portable forges, punching machines, vices, 20 pairs tongs, punches, chisels, moulding irons, hammers, shovels, wrench, spanners, &c.
Lot of iron, bars, plates, piping, &c.
Large quantities of old brass, copper, and lead, 2 cans paint, 3 drums red lead, copper tubes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms at sale.

Rice.
Positive Unreserved and Important Auction Sale.
TUESDAY, 22nd April.
Preliminary Notice.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 22nd April, at 11 o'clock, at Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street,

100 tons very superior dressed Java rice.
10 Tons coffee.
Just landed, ex Columbine.

Terms at sale.

The Clipper Schooner BLUE JACKET, Colonial-built in 1855, of the very best materials, Fine Model, light draft, and remarkably fast.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, 1855, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 12 o'clock,

The fine swift-sailing new Colonial-built Clipper Schooner BLUE JACKET, registered 75 tons, with all her gear, stores, and appurtenances, as she now lies off Walker's Wharf.

This smart little schooner was built at Wide Bay, of the best selection of colonial materials, and launched on the 31st May, 1855. Being expressly intended for the coasting trade, her draft of water is exceedingly easy, only 6 feet 6 inches when laden.

She has excellent cabin accommodations, most conveniently arranged, with 14 berths, and very superior edding—will stow a very large general cargo, for a vessel of her register and class, is well found in every respect, (with a spare set of sails) an exceedingly fast sailer, and altogether peculiarly and admirably adapted for the Islands, as well as the coasting trade.

The BLUE JACKET is a great favourite in the Wide Bay trade, having justly earned a reputation for regularity in her trips, and the good order in which she invariably turns out her cargoes.

Her inventory exhibits a good supply of every essential, and she will be found in first-rate order, ready for sea, without any outlay or delay. She is at present lying off Walker's Wharf, where a thorough inspection is respectfully invited, previously to the sale.

Information obtainable at the office of the Auctioneers.

Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
SATURDAY, 19th April.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street, THIS DAY, 19th April, at 11 o'clock,

Bacon
Hams
Butter
Cheese
And other colonial produce.

Terms at sale.

Insolvent Estate of Charles Musgrave, Saddler and Harness Maker, St. Mary's, South Creek.
THURSDAY, 24th April.

MR. J. STAFF has received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction,

The whole of insolvent's stock in trade, household effects, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Her Majesty's Iron War-Steamer,
FOR HOBART TOWN.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May next, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The splendid paddle-wheel iron steamship, TORCH, belonging to Her Majesty's Royal Navy, with all her valuable engines and machinery, in first-rate order, ready for sea at an hour's notice, with an extensive inventory of stores of every description.

The vessel was built of iron, at a cost for hull and machinery of £16,000, at Blackwall, in 1844, in Sir W. Symonds' lines, by Ditchburn and Mare; her dimensions being

	ft.	in.
Extreme length	140	10
Length for tonnage	127	4
Extreme breadth	22	6
Depth of hold	13	6
Burthen	342 83-94ths tons.	

In May last was docked and thoroughly overhauled, having her bottom painted with three coats of patent composition.

Her engines were manufactured by Seaward and Capel, are on the side-lever principle, and were thoroughly examined and made perfect in the Woolwich Dockyard in 1852, and are now in good order; the collective power being 150 horses; cylinders, 48½ inches diameter, with 3 feet 9 inches stroke; brass air-pumps, 25½ inches in diameter.

Her boilers are of the best boiler-plate, and manufactured in the Woolwich Dockyard in 1852, and now in good order. They are tubular, on the locomotive principle, with brass tubes and iron end-plates.

Many parts of the machinery are in duplicate, comprising several highly important, and an unusual number of valuable and expensive articles, including spare metallic tubes for the boilers. Full particulars of which can be seen in the very extensive and minute inventory, to be had by applying to the auctioneers personally or by letter.

The boatswain's, sailmaker's, and carpenter's stores also are abundant, due care having been taken to provide against all contingencies.

The guns and munitions of war will be removed from the vessel before the day of sale, when parties wishing to inspect the ship and machinery will have an opportunity of doing so.

The auctioneers desire to direct the attention of the managers of the various steam companies in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand to the sale of this very valuable ship, so admirably adapted as a trader between any of the colonies.

To merchants making a remittance either to Europe, India, or China, the purchase of this vessel is almost certain to prove a very profitable speculation, although her removal from our coasts would be very undesirable, and a great loss to the colonies.

Inventories will be prepared.

Terms made known at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
For Absolute Sale.

Valuable Tannery and Currier's Establishment, with Eight-horse Steam Engine, Tubular Boiler, Patent Bark Mill, powerful Pumps, with all requisite gear complete, in first-rate working order, in Bay-street, Globe, near Parramatta-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell on the premises, Bay-street, Globe, near to that part of Parramatta-street, where the omnibuses stand at the south entrance to the city, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the valuable plant of machinery recently erected by Mr. E. J. Hayman, for carrying on a very extensive tannery and currying business, comprising an eight-horse engine, capable of being worked up to twelve horse, with a splendid and very powerful bark mill, lately imported from England, manufactured by Haxom and Brown, accompanied by duplicates of several parts most likely to be affected by wear and tear, with all the necessary gear connecting it with the engine. Together with powerful liquor pumps, with brass boxes and chambers, and all the less important but numerous collection of tools of trade in every variety.

At the same time will be sold the long lease and good-will of the premises, with three dwelling-houses, tan-pits made at an immense expense, also drying and other sheds, and every thing necessary for carrying on a business on the most extensive scale.

After which will be positively sold to the highest bidder, the whole of the stock-in-trade of leather, hides, and skins, finished or unfinished, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, the whole of the valuable household furniture and effects, comprising the usual assortment necessary for the comfort and convenience of a respectable family.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

Sundry invoices of
Oilmen's stores
General groceries
Provisions, &c., &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will appear in Monday's paper.

Postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather to MONDAY, 21st.

Cargo of Hobart Town Timber, ex Victoria.
Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, &c.

39,001 Feet Assorted Timber.
6,241 Feet Boards
9,055 Feet Battens
189,000 Shingles
120,000 Laths
6,500 Palings, 5-feet
3,630 ditto, 6-feet.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,

The entire cargo of the Victoria, just arrived from Hobart Town, comprising
2,711 pieces full-cut joist and scantling, from 9 to 20 feet lengths
785 boards, 10 to 12 feet lengths
2,387 pieces battens
189,000 shingles
120,000 laths
6,500 palings, 5-feet
3,630 ditto, 6-feet.

, The especial attention of the trade, builders, contractors, &c., is particularly directed to the above shipment of full-cut Hobart Town timber; the whole of which must be sold to the highest bidder.

☞ The sale will positively take place without reference to the state of the weather.

Terms at sale.

TWO WATERSIDE ALLOTMENTS, BALMAIN, having a frontage of 50 feet each to Johnston's Bay, by depths varying from 236 feet to 250 feet to Donnelly-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 24th, at 11 o'clock,

Two building allotments at Balmain, a little to the southward of the Roman Catholic Church and School-house, having large water frontages by depths of from 236 to 250 feet, extending from the water back to Donnelly-street, near its union with Vincent-street, being bounded on the north-east by Mr. Melville's residence and valuable block of land.

The situation is highly salubrious and beautiful, from its very extensive and varied views of the city, the harbour, the suburbs, and a large portion of the hamlets. The distance is only a few minutes'

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest.

The Imported Draught Stallion "Sovereign."

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mrs. Coulton to sell by auction (if not disposed of privately), at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, TUESDAY, the 13th May, at 12 o'clock,

The imported cart stallion "Sovereign," a rich chesnut, 7 years old, 16½ hands high, extraordinary wide chested, clean short legs, and very active. His sire, Mr. Catlin's celebrated horse "Captain," who got the prize at the East Suffolk Show in 1845, and afterwards sold to the Duke of Manchester. Grandsire, Mr. Aitis' noted horse "Boxer." The sire, grandsire, dam, and grand-dam of "Sovereign" have all obtained premiums at the East Suffolk shows, and include the truest and best blood for which the country of Suffolk is so justly celebrated.

The above horse was selected and brought out to this colony by the late Mr. George Coulton, whose good judgment is so well known in this colony, as to guarantee the horse being of the very best description.

Fourth Draft of Horses.
In the Estate of the late Thomas Bray, Esq.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Markets, on an early day (of which due notice will be given),

100 head of mares and colts, from the noted stud of the late Thomas Bray, Esq.

American Buggy and Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,)

A very superior American Buggy, with hood, without exception the best that has ever been imported to this colony.

Also, a set of nearly new silver-mounted buggy harness.

Heavy Draught Mares.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Rose, to sell by auction, at Mr. James Rider's, the Royal Oak Inn, Windsor, on WEDNESDAY, April 30th, at 12 o'clock,

40 very superior powerful draught mares, from the Clarence River, all unbroken.

BURGIS and BOWES have been favoured with instructions by Mr. Charles Packer to sell by auction, at his residence, the Vineyard, Parramatta, on MONDAY, April 21st, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his household furniture, comprising
Pianoforte, sofas, chairs, sideboards, cheffoniers, bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, easy chairs, wardrobes, kitchen utensils, pictures, guns, rifles, jewellery.
Carriage, gig, harness, horses, pigs, poultry, &c.
Also, a superior assortment of modern works by the best authors, Hume's History of England, and Maxwell's Life of Wellington, with illustrations.
A variety of English garden seeds, peas, beans, turnips, carrots, &c.; also, white and red clover and other seeds, much in demand, just landed, and quite sound.

Terms at sale.

Good and Useful Household Furniture, Square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, Gigs, Dog Cart, Double and Single Harness, and other Effects.

In consequence of the premises in the occupation of Mr. Buchan Thomson, corner of Hunter and Bligh streets, being about to undergo a thorough repair,

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by that gentleman to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 23rd, at 11 o'clock,

All the good and useful household furniture, consisting of

Rosewood cabriole couches, chairs, and easy chairs, covered in damask
Rosewood loo table and devonport
Rosewood cheffonier, plate glass back, marble slab, &c.
Square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Loo table, cane-seated chairs
Easy and reclining chair, covered in morocco
Hair-seated couch and chairs
Sideboard, cheffonier
Chimo, glass, and plated ware
Paintings, engravings, and ornaments
Carpets and rugs, fenders and fireirons
Iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, &c.
Chests drawers, dressing tables, and glasses
Washstands and furniture, easy chairs
Papier maché screen, shower and hip bath
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Russell's cooking apparatus
Gigs, dog cart, double and single harness
Chaff-cutting machine, and various other effects.

Terms, cash.

Cutlery
Japanned Cashboxes
Electro Plate and British Plate Spoons and Forks
Bronzed Tea Urns
Plated Cruets, Snuffers, and Trays
Elegant Inlaid Trays, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard street, TUESDAY, April 22nd, at 11 o'clock,

Assorted cutlery
Japanned cashboxes
Electro plated and British plate spoons and forks
Bronzed tea urns
Plated cruets, snuffers and trays, &c.
Elegant pearl inlaid japanned trays
Wire gauze dish covers
Pearl and ivory handled dessert knives and forks, in cases
Bronzed inkstands
Cut tucks
Papier maché inlaid ware
Silver everpoints, with gold pens
Daguerreotype frames
Pearl shirt buttons
Double and single barrel pistols
Gentlemen's and ladies' dressing cases, and
Other merchandise.

Terms at sale.

French Auction Rooms.
Preliminary Notice.
Houses and Land—Parramatta River.

FUISSANT has been instructed to offer for public competition, on an early day,

A splendid property, on the Parramatta River, consisting of

FOUR HOUSES, elegantly finished, suitable for large families, each having from one to two acres of land attached.

The Parramatta steamers' wharf is on the property itself; the steamers calling to and from Sydney six times a day, the trip occupying only 20 minutes.

Plans on view at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street.

Further particulars in a day or two.

Clearance Sale.
SATURDAY, 19th April.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, THIS DAY, 19th April, at 11 o'clock,

Perfumery
Cutlery
Brushes
Dressing cases
Writing desks
Combs
Fancy goods
Ditto baskets
Bacon
Cheese
Dates
Pipes and stems
Mouth-pieces
Jewellery
Watches
Fishing rods
Maps, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Liverpool Soap.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Coronella, Gale, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. F. M'Nab and Co., No. 3, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, at 11 o'clock,

160 boxes, each 56 lbs., Steele's Liverpool soap, more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

Perfumery.
From the Celebrated Houses of Pinaud, Piver, and others, Paris.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,

In diamond,
Five cases French perfumery, from the celebrated makers—
Pinaud
Piver,
And others,
Comprising
Shaving cream (crême d'amande)
Pomades
Extracts
Essences
Cosmetiques
Eau de Cologne
Lavender water
Soaps, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Billiard Table,
Thurston's Best Patent.
To Hotel-keepers and Publicans.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

A full-size Thurston's billiard table, with furniture, &c., complete. Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.
Whybrow's, and Hill and Ledger's.
Now landing.
To Grocers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

A large and well assorted lot of the above goods, ex late arrivals.

First-class Teas.
The Wild Wave's Cargo.
CONGOU.
605 chests
1248 half-chests
1212 boxes
TWANKAY.
800 half-chests
500 boxes
To Family and Wholesale Grocers, Storekeepers, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

Without reserve,

The whole of the above vessel's cargo, all first-class teas.
L in diamond, M outside—
190—357 chests congou
193—215 ditto ditto
L&Co. in diamond, M outside—
196— 53 chests congou
145—192 half-chests ditto
191—652 ditto ditto
192—332 ditto ditto
195— 72 ditto ditto
194—756 boxes ditto
197—456 ditto ditto
200—300 half-chests twankay
198—800 boxes ditto.

The attention of the trade and shippers should be directed to the above favourable shipment of teas, which will be found on inspection to be in quality superior to any now in the market, and speculators will do well to attend.

Terms at sale, liberal.

Important Sale.
Green's Glassware.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, next, April 23rd, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Green's celebrated glassware—
Small half-pint tumblers
Water bottles and tumblers
Sugar basins
Creams, celeries, and salts
Decanters, pints and quarts
Liqueurs and champagnes
Finger cups
Salts
Dessert dishes
Custard glasses
Honey jars
Glass candlesticks.
Also, Chamber sets, white and gold
Ditto ditto, coloured
Ditto ditto, flowered mulberry
Jugs
Pint basins.

Terms at sale.

Positively WEDNESDAY, April 23rd, 1856.
Slates. Slates.
Now landing, ex Coronella.
To Builders, Slaters, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Circular Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, 23rd April, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, prompt,

6000 duchess slates, 24 x 12
14,000 countess ditto, 20 x 10
8000 ditto ditto, 22 x 12
5000 viscountess ditto, 18 x 12.

Terms at sale.

Cider.
To close, an account.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next April 21st, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

180 casks Marzetti's cider.

Terms at sale.

Oatmeal
Starch
Blue.
To Grocers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, April 21st, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

31 casks oatmeal
50 boxes Coleman's starch
30 ditto blue
30 casks split peas.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, April 21st, 1856.
Dates
Ginger
Cloves
Nutmegs.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, April 21st, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

56 bags dates
68 ditto ginger
6 cases cloves
5 ditto nutmegs
19 ditto curry powder.

Terms at sale.

☞ MONDAY, April 21st, 1856.
Most important SALE.
Preserved Provisions, now being landed in prime condition.
To Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Purveyors, Captains, Shippers, Storekeepers, Grocers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, April 21st, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

The following really choice and important shipment, now landing, and in prime condition, comprising
PROVISIONS AND SOUPS.

210 tins, each 2lbs., roasted beef
70 ditto, ditto 1lb., ditto
210 ditto, ditto 2lbs., boiled beef
140 ditto, ditto 1lb., ditto
210 ditto ditto 2lbs., beef and vegetables
210 ditto, ditto 1lb., ditto ditto
210 ditto, ditto 2lbs., roast mutton
140 ditto, ditto 1lb., ditto
140 ditto, ditto 2lbs., boiled ditto
42 ditto, ditto 1lb., ditto ditto
210 ditto ditto 2lbs., mutton and vegetables
28 ditto, ditto 1lb. ditto ditto
70 ditto, ditto 2lbs., ditto haricot
14 ditto, ditto 1lb., ditto ditto
84 tins, each 2 lbs., Scotch collops
42 ditto, ditto 4 lbs., ox tongue
140 ditto, ditto 2 lbs., soup and bouilli
70 ditto, ditto 1 lb., ditto ditto
70 ditto, ditto 2 lbs., ox tail soup
28 ditto, ditto 1 lb., ditto ditto
42 ditto, ditto 2 lbs., mock turtle
14 ditto, ditto 1 lb., ditto ditto
140 ditto, ditto 2 lbs., mutton broth
140 ditto, ditto 1 lb., ditto ditto.

MILK.

553 tins, each ½ pint, sweet milk
308 tins, each 1 pint, ditto ditto.

FISH.

273 tins, each 2 lbs., fresh salmon
100 tins, each 1 lb., ditto ditto
9 tins, each 2 dozen, red herrings
61 tins, each 1½ dozen, ditto ditto
6 tins, each 1 dozen, ditto ditto
2 tins, each 10 lbs., dried ling
tins, each 6 lbs., ditto ditto
tins, each 3½ lbs., ditto ditto.

VEGETABLES.

38 tins, each 2 lbs., plain carrots
20 tins, each 1 lb., ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

☞ The auctioneers, in directing special notice to the above sale, which is entirely unreserved, would also invite the inspection of purchasers to the parcel, as the whole shipment will be arranged in the Bank Auction Rooms prior to the sale

Flowing Blue and Mulberry Earthenware, just landed.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, April 23, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Forty packages earthenware, comprising flowing blue and mulberry earthenware, comprising—
Breakfast bowls and saucers
Dinner, pie, and cheese plates
Dishes, 20 by 10 inch
Baking dishes, 10 to 14 inch
Vegetable dishes, 10 inch
Toilet services
Ewers and basons, chambers
Jugs, 1 gallon to 1 pint
Mugs, ½ pints and pints
Bowls, pints and quarts
Teapots, sugars, and creams
Dinner services, 35 pieces
Assorted crates earthenware
White ewers and basins
White chambers.

Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, April 19, 1856.
☞ At half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
Circular Wharf.
Emigrants' Fittings, Stores
Whale Boat
Amiral Baudin.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Circular Wharf, opposite Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, April 19th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

4 copper boilers, with water reserve
1 zinc bathing tub
1 fishing net
33 mattresses and bolsters
380 tin dishes
200 ditto
1 boat sail, with mast and yard
1 whaling boat, with sail
Emigrant stores
Planks and boards, and other stores.

Terms, cash.

400 Packages Oilmen's Stores.
Just landing.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, April 21st, 1856,

400 packages Coward's and Feast's oilmen's stores—
Bottled fruits, each 3 dozen
Pint pickles
Quart ditto
West India ditto
Salad oil, pints and quarts
Castor oil, pints and half-pints
Bottled vinegar, quarts
Jams, 1-lb. and 2-lbs.
Herrings, 2 dozen tins
Sauces, assorted
Composition candles
Hogsheads and quarters vinegar
Sardines, quarter-tins
Herring and bloater paste
Washing soda
Carbonate soda
Black pepper
Pearl barley
Day and Martin's blacking
Coleman's No. 1 starch
Ditto ditto blue.

Terms at sale.

The Entire Cargo of the Jennie Ford.
To Contractors, Timber Merchants, Builders, &c., &c., &c.
Oregon Timber.

Important Sale of the Primest Lot of Timber ever imported, and expressly selected by Captain Sargeant to meet the requirement of the Australian Market.

Nor landing, ex Jenny Ford, in splendid condition, at the Bon Accord Wharf.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO. have the pleasure of announcing to contractors, builders, timber merchants, and gentlemen erecting first-class buildings in and out of the city, that they have been instructed by Captain Sargeant to submit to public competition, in a few days, decidedly the best selected cargo of timber ever brought to this market, comprising almost every description of timber required for building purposes,

The entire cargo of the Jennie Ford, from Oregon, consists of

80,356 feet tongued and grooved carpenter's clear boards, 1 inch
61,400 ditto white pine boards
18,700 ditto prime stuff for outside work, 1 inch thick and 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 wide
127,100 ditto planed, tongued, and grooved, assorted flooring boards
2,571 ditto deals, 3 x 12
27,006 ditto ditto, 3 x 11
11,053 ditto ditto, 3 x 10
31,333 ditto ditto, 3 x 9
1,164 ditto ditto, 3 x 8
1,537 ditto ditto, 3 x 6
7,927 ditto joists 3 x 6
11,295 ditto boards assorted widths, 1¼ inch thick.

☞ The auctioneers deem it necessary to call the special attention to the advantages of making purchases at the forthcoming Sale on account of the important intelligence brought by the Jane A. Falkinburg (vide SYDNEY MORNING HERALD), wherein it is shown that it is next to impossible for us to receive any more Oregon timber for some considerable time, on account of the depredations of the Indians, who (judging from the President's message) assume a very serious aspect. It is, therefore, conclusive that all future shipments from that port must be stopped until a cessation of hostilities.

The whole of this very valuable cargo will be offered in such convenient lots as to suit the demands of all parties.

Terms, liberal.

And without the slightest reserve.

To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and Country Buyers.

Great and unreserved Sale of Slops and Drapery Goods, being a portion of the well-selected stock of the Waterloo Stores, Goulburn, which have been forwarded to Sydney for unreserved sale, and well suited to the coming season.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and Co. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

An extensive and varied assortment of slops and drapery goods, consisting of
Check, clouded, plain and black doe trousers
Ditto ditto ditto coats
Cotton and worsted cord trousers
Blue and coloured striped guernseys, scarlet ditto
Pilot cloths and doeskins, in piece
White, unbleached, and coloured half-hose
Whitney coats, alpaca ditto
Broadcloths and superfine dress coats
Gents' white shirts, good qualities
Men's and youths' regatta shirts
Boys' white shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge ditto, double backs
Drab overcoats, superfine ditto
8, 9, and 10 quarter blankets
Brown and white twills
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Rough brown hollands
Gents' lambswool shirts
Ditto ditto stockings and half-hose
Jaconnet muslins
Tape check ditto
Book muslins
Furniture prints
Dress ditto
Black satin, moire antique, and watered silk mantles
Chemisettes
White lace mantles
Dimpers, 4-4 linen
Paisley shawls
Woollen and figured ditto
Women's and children's boots and shoes
Cloth cloaks, counterpanes, tweed shawls
72-inch twill sheeting
Huckaback
Damask table covers
Women's and girls' worsted polkas
Cashmere dresses
Women's white and worsted hose
Assorted ribbons, muslin collars, and persians
Silk purses, shawls, and gloves
Silk and satin parasols
Plaids, alpacas, lustres, and French twills
Merino and coburg cloths, &c., &c., &c.

The above goods will be all opened out for inspection on the day prior to the sale.

Terms at time of sale.

3 Cases Gents' All-over Hogskin Saddles, complete
Excellent Carriage, Gig, and Four-Horse Harness
Brass and Plate Mountings
Pelham and Snaffle Bridles, &c.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, without the least reserve,

3 cases gents' all-over hogskin saddles, complete
An invoice of excellent gig harness
Pair of four-horse harness with plated and brass mountings
Best quality pelham and snaffle bridles and bits
Waggoners', gig, and riding whips, &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 22nd April.
To Watchmakers and others.
Superior Gold Watches.
Ladies' Gold Chain
Gold Alberts.
Without reserve.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

8 superior gold watches, by a first-rate London maker
1 ladies guard
3 gold alberts.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 22nd April.
To Boot and Shoemakers.
20 Trunks New Goods, ex Isabella.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

29 trunks, containing as under,
Men's enamelled riding boots
Ditto ditto napoleon ditto
Ladies' side-laced Balmoral boots
Ditto front-laced ditto ditto
Ditto kid elastic boots
Ditto cloth patent goloshed kid pumps
Ditto cashmere welts
Ditto cloth goloshed ditto
Ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto cashmere pumps
Ditto cashmere channelled
Boys' nailed bluchers
Men's laced boots, nailed
Men's napoleons.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 22nd April.
Superior Lot of Clothing.
Circular Wharf.
Emigrants' Fittings, Stores
Whale Boat
Amiral Baudin.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

One case, containing
Extra Saxony Napoleon cloak
Double-breasted shawl waistcoats
Checked doeskin trousers
Green Llama shooting jackets
Ditto double-breasted waistcoats
Lawn trousers
Black cloth cloaks, lined and wadded
Grey beaver cloaks, fancy-trimmed
Ditto ditto ditto, trimmed.

Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 22nd April.
To Jewellers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of
Gold brooches, well assorted
Gold studs
Diamond brooches
Leather couriers
Ladies' reticules
Tea caddies
Watch stands.

Terms at sale

Seasonable Drapery.

Important Sale of Manchester, Scotch, and Lancashire Goods, Woollens, Silks, Sewn Muslin Goods, Superior Clothing, Slops, &c., &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, 23rd April.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his rooms, 81, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

(210) Two hundred and ten packages of entirely new and seasonable drapery goods, now landing, in first-rate order, the whole parcel positively to be disposed of to the highest bidder, comprising

14-4 super Witney blankets
12-4 ditto ditto ditto
11-4 heavy ditto ditto
10-4 medium ditto
Gentian blankets
Scarlet ditto
Railway wrappers
Fancy ditto
Real Welsh flannels
Imitation ditto
Lancashire ditto
Saxony ditto
Coloured and check ditto
Pennets
Coloured and white serges
8-4 grey sheetings
36-inch ditto calicoes
Ditto white ditto
Horrocks' longcloths
Crewdson's ditto
Super ditto
90-inch Wigan sheetings
80-inch ditto ditto
90 and 80 inch croydon ditto
Croydons
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto, small pattern
9-8 regatta shirtings
Navy blues
Orange and blue prints
Turkey twills
Print dresses, long lengths
Cashmere ditto
Delaine ditto
Orleans ditto
French merinoes
Ditto coburgs
Ditto delaines
British coburgs
Black alpacas
Alpaca mixtures
Lustres
Circassian cloths
Orleans
French twills
Printed cashmeres
Ditto delaines
Ditto saxonys
Furniture dimities
Ditto chintzes
Glazed linings
Ditto cambrics
Silesias
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Damasks
Moreens
Chemisettes
Habit shirts
Collars, &c., &c.
Glace silks
Black gross
Ditto satins
Bayadere robes, &c.
Men's black frock and dress coats
Ditto shooting ditto
Ditto fancy doe ditto ditto
Ditto tweed ditto
Black cloth trousers
Fancy doe ditto
Black cloth vests
Ditto satin ditto
Fancy silk ditto
Ditto doe ditto
Black, blue, and brown ponchos
Drab driving coats
American reefing jackets
Pilot cloth coats
Ditto trousers
Drab moleskin trousers, B.G.
Millers' drab ditto ditto
Printed moleskin ditto
Boys' mole trousers
Woollen cord ditto
Cotton ditto ditto, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Really superior English-made Furniture (by Smee and Sons, of London.)
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Rowed
Silver Plate, and Electro-plated Ware
Richly-cut Glass, China, &c., &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. M. Leigh (who is about leaving the colony), to sell by public auction, at his Residence, No. 96, Princes-street, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of his superior furniture and effects, comprising

HALL FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM—Consisting of mahogany hair-seated chairs, couch, mahogany sideboard, dining table, bookcase, coffee tables, fender and fire-irons, floorcloth, hearth rug, &c., &c., &c.
DRAWING-ROOM—Rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Rowed, musical box (12 tunes), rosewood loo table, card tables, chairs, easy chair and couch covered in rich damask, pier glass, work table and work box, ornaments, opera glasses, Brussels carpet and hearth rug, fender and fireirons, &c., &c., &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE—Consisting of four-post mahogany and iron bedsteads, marble-top and other washstands, dressing-tables and glasses, chairs, chest of drawers, fender and fireirons, carpeting, &c., &c. &c. Also,

Silver-plate and electro-plated ware
Dinner service in electro, by Elkington, for 12 persons
Rich cut glass, china, &c., &c., &c. And,
Superior kitchen furniture, Russell's stove, together with a great variety of culinary utensils, &c.

N.B.—Catalogues are in course of preparation, and can be had, with cards to view the above, two days prior to the sale, on application to the auctioneers.

Terms, cash.

Substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Engravings, Oil Paintings, Cut Glass
Plated Ware, China, &c., &c., &c.

For Unreserved Sale, at No. 192, Liverpool-street.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Giles to sell by public auction, at his residence, No. 192, Liverpool-street, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely,

An elegant and substantial assortment of household furniture, brilliant-toned pianoforte, by Collard; bedroom furniture very complete; kitchen furniture, culinary utensils, together with every possible requisite for domestic use.

N.B.—Catalogues (containing full particulars) are in course of preparation, and can be had gratis three days prior to the sale on application to the auctioneer.

Terms, cash.

First-class Gentleman's Skiff,
For Unreserved Sale.

With all her Sails and appurtenances, &c., &c., as she now lies off Toby's Wharf.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, (or by private contract previous to the sale,) at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

A first-class gentleman's skiff, with oars, sails, and every other requisite.

N.B.—Can be seen off Toby's Wharf, and can be sold privately.

Terms cash.

First-class Waterman's Skiff.
With Mast, Sails, Paddles, &c., &c.
For unreserved Sale.

Can be seen at Toby's Wharf, adjoining the Gas Works.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

A first-class waterman's skiff, with all possible necessaries,

Terms, cash.

Clearance Sale of Seasonable, Drapery, &c., &c., &c.
(Being the residue of those much admired shipments of goods that could not be finally disposed of, for want of time, last Friday week.)
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to finally close the above, without reserve, by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

The residue consists of—HW & Co., 55 packages, containing

4-4 colburgs
6-4 double French twills
Alpacas
Printed ditto
Super gala plaids
All-wool cloaking
Ditto long shawls
Silk tartans
Wool ditto
Bayadere robes
Silk ditto
Ditto mantles
Velvet ditto
Parasols
Superior ready-made clothing
Children's ditto
Printed bandannas
Worsted trimmings
Clarke's reel cotton
Ladies' white cotton hose
Children's coloured socks
Lambswool pants
Ditto hose
Ditto half-hose
Cotton ticks
Gents' white shirts
Polkas, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of seasonable goods, viz.,
Superior watertights
Gents' elastic side boots
Gents' calf wellingtons
Thigh boots
Patent shoes
Knee boots, &c., &c.

Terms at sale

TUESDAY, 22nd instant.
Hosiery, Neckties.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd, instant, at 11 o'clock,

3 cases assorted hosiery
2 ditto neckties, ariels, &c.

Terms at sale.

On account of those concerned.
Prime Irish Pork.
To Shipowners, Captains, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

On account of whomsoever concerned,
25 casks prime Irish pork.

Terms at sale.

Day of Sale—TUESDAY, 22nd instant.
40 Packages Seasonable Goods.
To Drapers, Buyers for Melbourne, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,

40 cases and bales seasonable goods, comprising
3 bales boys' and youths' Scotch twill shirts
2 cases boys' and youths' white long-cloth shirts
4 cases gents' superior regatta shirts, washed and boxed
3 bales men's regattas
3 bales Scotch twill shirts. Also,
Silver's clothing
Bleached shirting
Russia duck
Flannels
Regatta and white shirts
Worsted pelkas
Artificial flowers
Cordoi skirts
Embroidered petticoats
Pale book muslins
Stripe and check muslins
Hosiery
Ribbons
Cashmere dresses
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Corahs
Habit shirts
Collars and gloves
Haberdasiery, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

DESIRABLE PASTORAL PROPERTY
In the Northern Districts.
THE CAMBROON and CORDALBA RUNS, with 5000 SHEEP.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 6th May,

The CAMBROON and CORDALBA RUNS, situate on the Obee Obee Creek, a branch of the River Mary, Wide Bay district, adjoining the runs of Messrs. R. J. Smith and D. M'Kenzie. GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 10,000 to 12,000 SHEEP.

These runs consist of fine open country, fronting and well watered by the Obee Obee and other creeks.

With the above will be sold the following prime sheep, warranted sound and never diseased.

1000 wethers
4000 ewes, from 4 years and upwards
———
5000 sheep, more or less

These are all prime sheep, and are worthy the attention of any one desirous of securing first-class stock. They are the progeny of some of the choicest flocks ever taken out to the northern districts, and were formerly the property of the late E. B. Hawkins, Esq.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TERMS.—25 per cent. cash deposit; the residue by approved bills at 9, 12, and 18 months, with Bank discount added.

DARLING DOWNS.

The Downs General Store, situate in Albion-street, Warwick, doing a business of £10,000 per annum, being the largest transacted in the Northern districts.

☞ The Stock-in-trade may be taken at a valuation.

Terms—Half Cash; Residue by approved Bills, at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest added.

Title, unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 29th April,

Those extensive business premises, THE DOWNS GENERAL STORE, situated in Albion-street, in the flourishing town of Warwick. They comprise the following buildings:—

Store and Dwelling-house, built of brick, and shingled, containing on the ground-floor—shop 25 feet by 21 feet, with glass front, fine counter and fittings, verandah, fronting Albion-street, 25 by 6 feet, parlour, and bedroom. On the first-floor—balcony, sitting-room 25 by 21 feet, passage, and four bedrooms. At the rear—kitchen and servant's room, built of brick, laundry divided into two apartments, and other out-offices

These buildings are erected on allotment number 6 of section 9, town of Warwick, containing about half an acre, securely fenced, and divided midway, leaving 1 rood of garden land.

Dry store 36 x 30 feet, hardwood weatherboarded and shingled, containing on the ground floor store 28 x 14 feet, surrounded on three sides by skillions 8 feet deep, on the north and south, each of these are 28 feet in length, with bedroom 8 feet in length, and on the west by one 14 feet in length, used as a woolshed.

The skillions are flagged up to the sleeping rooms.

On the upper floor, store 28 x 14; at the rear, stable harness-room, and skillion measuring 26 x 20 feet.

These are erected on allotment No. 5, section 9, adjoining the above, containing half an acre fenced and divided similarly to allotment No. 6.

Some of these buildings have been recently erected, and all are in good repair.

☞ This valuable country property is now in full trade, and doing a business of £10,000 per annum, which might easily by wholesale connexion be doubled. The store is so well-known, that the auctioneers think any comment unnecessary; it is sufficient to remark that an establishment of this description in the centre of a large and important district, offers to any energetic business-man a safe and sure mode of realising a princely fortune in a few years.

☞ The stock may, at the option of the purchaser, be taken at a valuation; if not taken, a month from date of sale to be allowed to effect its removal.

A ground plan of the buildings may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms

Positive Sale.
Postponed till TUESDAY, the 6th May,
By order of the Mortgagees.
INGALBA RUN, DISTRICT OF NEW ENGLAND
together with about
200 Horses, Brand IVR
400 to 500 Head of Cattle.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TUESDAY, 6th May, at 11 o'clock,

THE INGALBA RUN, NEW ENGLAND, distant about 15 miles from the post town of Walcha, and 30 miles from the Hanging Rock and Oakenville Diggings, estimated to carry 8000 to 10,000 Sheep.

The improvements are very valuable, comprising a large brick dwelling-house and detached out-offices; water-mill and store; barn, 70 feet long, one part of which is a granary; the other contains a thrashing-machine, capable of doing 200 bushels per day; stockyard, woolshed and press, stabling, blacksmiths' forge, 4 slab huts, and 2 outstation huts, 3 cultivation paddocks, grass paddock of from 400 to 500 acres, &c.

With the Ingalba Run will be sold about
200 horses, branded IVR
400 to 500 head of cattle.

☞ The stock are now being mustered, and full particulars will be published on receipt of the returns, to allow time for the receipt of which the sale has been postponed to the above date.

The cattle and horses are known to be particularly good.

BLIGH-TERRACE, CAMPERDOWN.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 29th April.

Three valuable allotments, situate at CAMPERDOWN, being a portion of the Bligh Estate. Each allotment has a frontage of 26 feet to Stephen-street, by a depth of 80 feet.

☞ The situation of the above for building purposes is decidedly about the best in this rapidly increasing neighbourhood, being immediately at the rear of the Red Lion Inn.

The land is enclosed by a substantial three-rail fence, and paled, and is also under garden cultivation.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE ROYAL BANK,
And by order of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents for the Official Assignee.
LOT 1.

637 ACRES, at BOYD TOWN, TWOFOLD BAY, including the site of that town, and the very valuable improvements thereon, viz.:—

The SEA-HORSE HOTEL
Large Brick SALTING HOUSE and COOPERAGE.
The STORE
The OLD STORE
Three COTTAGES
The BOILING-DOWN HOUSE, &c.

LOT 2.

Twelve ALLOTMENTS in the flourishing town of EDEN.
TITLE—Unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents for the official assignee in the estate of the Royal Bank, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th May,

The following very valuable freehold properties:—

LOT 1.
BOYD TOWN, TWOFOLD BAY.

637 ACRES on the Southern shores of Twofold Bay, including THE SITE OF BOYD TOWN, and the very valuable improvements thereon, viz.:

THE SEA HORSE HOTEL, a capacious building with large billiard room, and extensive accommodation for a first-class business.
THE LARGE BRICK SALTING HOUSE AND COOPERAGE.
THE STORE.—THE OLD STORE.
THREE COTTAGES.
THE BOILING-DOWN HOUSE, &c., &c.

LOT 2.

12 VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS, situate in the Government Town of EDEN, at Lookout Point, Twofold Bay.

☞ In bringing this property before the public, Mort and Co. feel bound to call the notice of intending purchasers to the many advantages which Boyd Town possesses as A SHIPPING PORT.

1

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
FIRST COURT.

BEFORE the CHIEF JUSTICE and a jury of four.

SAMUDA v. HASSALL.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered, money had and received, &c. The plaintiff claimed in his declaration £300. As to £67 10s., there was a payment into court. As to £37 7s., the defendant alleged that it was due not by himself, but by the firm of Burt and Hassall, of which he was a member, and this sum he also paid into court. As to £20 13s., he pleaded a set-off on account of this firm against the plaintiff; and as to the residue, he denied that he was ever indebted.

Mr. Darvall appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Wise for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was really for little more than £120, and the only material question in dispute was, whether the defendant, in certain dealings as to cattle, out of which this action arose, had acted in his individual capacity or as the representative of Burt and Hassall. Upon this point there seems to have been some misunderstanding, and consequent disputes. The evidence upon this point, and as to the set off, which was for a gig, for horse keep, and other items, was conflicting. The amount actually in dispute was less than £20.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant upon all the issues.

SECOND COURT.

Before Mr. Justice THURRY and a jury of four.

MARTIN AND OTHERS v. BARNES.

An application for postponement was made in this case, upon the affidavit of the defendant's attorney, that it appeared from a communication received by the defendant, that he had not received letters apprising him that the trial was coming on, as he resided at a distance from a post town, and that he was a material witness, without whom the case could not fairly go to trial.

His Honor refused the application.

The action was brought upon a dishonoured bank order for £763, which, it was alleged, the defendant undertook to honour, at a specified date after the receipt of invoices, which were duly received before the specified date.

Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

It appeared that an agent named Lawrence was employed by the firm of Park, Strahan and Co., and by the defendant jointly, as an agent, and also with some partnership interest to purchase goods in Melbourne. A written authority to him to this effect was produced, also his letter purchasing the goods from the plaintiff. He proved the acceptance of the order, the receipt of the invoices upon which it was to be honoured, and also that a portion of the goods, after delivery, were taken away by the defendant. Park and Strahan having become insolvent, the defendant was sued on account of the joint liability.

Verdict for the plaintiffs—damages, £763.

One case on the list was postponed, and the rest were withdrawn by consent.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.—Three judges will sit in the Banco court to dispose of such business as may be brought before them, and one of their Honors will, with a jury of four, go on with the causes in the jury court. The following is the list for to-day;—Thorburn v. Hearne, Saunders v. Clarke, James v. Bransgrove, Wolfenden v. Wolfenden, Miller v. Clements, Rottman v. Frenchs and others, Applewhaite v. Terry.

RULES NISI IN EQUITY.—Graham v. Howell (exceptions), Plumley v. Plumley.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

Stewart and M'Kellar, adjourned special, for proof of debts, 10. Francis M'Mahon, adjourned certificate, half-past 10; and at 11, an adjourned special, for examination.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling.

Fifteen persons were convicted of drunkenness in the streets. The notorious Addison Blakey was once more sentenced to be imprisoned for a month; and the rest received the usual sentence. George Hyde, convicted of using obscene language in the streets, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours. Mary Fane and Elizabeth Rooney, apprehended fighting in the streets, were required to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for seven days. An old woman named Lowry, well known to the police, who had been apprehended this time for protection merely, was discharged with an order of admission into the Benevolent Asylum.

A baker named Paterson appeared on summons to answer an information by Mr. Mitchelson, for having on his premises fourteen loaves of four ounces deficient weight, and paid the penalty, 5s. per ounce, with 3s. 6d. costs. John Bond, the keeper of an eating-house in Market-street, was prosecuted for keeping open house after midnight, and before six in the morning. The offence was proved by Serjeant Donnelly. To pay a penalty of 20s. and costs., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours. Several cases were dismissed—some on account of the absence of the parties, and one on a technical objection to the information. The greater part of the day was occupied in hearing a case of affiliation—Mary Ann Stores v. William Gannon; The complainant was represented by Mr. Holroyd and Mr. W. Roberts, and the defendant by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Redman. The complainant's case was concluded, and one witness for the defence was examined; and the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Thomas Smith, Benjamin Jones, Thomas Davis, and Ann Perry, convicted of drunkenness, were each ordered to pay the usual penalty of 20s. or be imprisoned for 24 hours.

Mary Ann Cussack, convicted of drunkenness and indecency, was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Patrick Kerwan, who has been frequently before the Court, charged with petty larceny, was convicted of stealing a goose, the property of Maria O'Reilly, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Edward Roach, for drunkenness, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Emanuel Frank, seaman, belonging to the Lion, for refusing to proceed to sea, was committed to gaol for ten weeks.

Robert Pattison, captain of the steamer Paterson, appeared to answer the summons of Richard Watkins, captain of the Rover, charging him with an assault. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was a passenger in the Paterson from Newcastle, and that on arriving in Sydney on Monday, the 7th ultimo, he could not find his carpet bag; he enquired for it several times; high words arose between him and defendant with reference to the missing property, and eventually he (defendant) put complainant out of the vessel by force, and struck him in the face. The Bench ordered defendant to pay a fine of £3 and costs 8s. 6d.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 16th.—The elections for the Legislature do not yet excite much interest, or, save in the columns of the newspapers, lead to much remark. The journalists, however, are doing their duty, so far as keeping before the minds of their readers the duties of citizens in reference to registration, and the steps by which this is to be effected are concerned. Not only the Melbourne journals, but those of the country districts and of the gold fields, devote a large portion of their space to this subject, and earnestly urge the necessity for exertion, without delay, in order that all who are qualified to vote may secure their right to do so. There is not much discussion yet as to the merits of individual candidates. The *Argus* has published a series of articles, under the title of "Where are the Ninety?" But, besides the fact that these articles seem to be written by one who has not quite made up his mind, and who alternately praises and censures without much discrimination, they are not likely, on other grounds, to influence very powerfully the result of the elections. As yet, the remarks made have had reference to men who have been long before the public, and are too well known to permit their rejection or acceptance to be dependent in any great degree on the *Argus*, in which they are represented in a series of articles, which, by their very length, will be but imperfectly remembered. Keener censure and heartier advocacy will be required, the elections must be nearer, and writers and readers must be alike stimulated to livelier interest in the struggle, before much effect will be produced.

In the meantime, in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, municipal election contests excite a degree of interest which one who looked on from a little distance and did not understand the merits of the conflict, would find it difficult to comprehend. There has been a vacancy in East Collingwood municipality, and the election of a citizen to fill it has created quite a ferment in the locality. Each candidate's friends and supporters charge those of his opponent with having recourse to the most improper means of securing a victory. There have been misrepresentation, intimidation, personation, &c. Candidates and councillors, and agents, characterized each other as "liars," and at an early period of the day of polling, one zealous partizan, a councillor and chairman of the improvement committee, was committed to the custody of the police, it being impossible to carry on the business of the election in his presence. The great question which agitates the locality, is that of the propriety or impropriety of dividing the district into distinct wards. The gentleman who has been declared to be elected, advocates the propriety of such division, so that the ward question has been avowed in the affirmative.

In Richmond there has been another attempt to organise a municipal government. The meeting was a scene of "turbulence and riot." The gentlemen who formerly opposed the election of a council, and succeeded in defeating the endeavour to do so, by electing Lord Palmerston, and other distinguished members of the British Parliament, now propose as candidates, several of those who had formerly co-operated with them in defeating the movement, and as might have been expected, and was perhaps deemed, their nominations were indignantly rejected by those who are really anxious to see an earnest and efficient council in existence.

There has lately appeared in our newspapers, an advertisement, calling on applicants for the office of secretary to the Railway department, to send in their testimonials, &c., which has caused no little stir among the multitude of civil engineers, and *quasi* engineers, with whose presence our colony is honoured, but whose services have been lately rather at a discount. Many of the candidates, who, according to their own estimate of their abilities, and their own representation of their achievements were admirably fitted for the situation, have been filled with dismay by the announcement in the *Age*, of Monday, that the "appointment was filled up at the beginning of the month, and that the salary is now running on, and already mortgaged to the new Secretary's creditors." How far this is true is not generally known, but that it is not unlikely is sorrowfully admitted by many who have applied for employment in government departments. We may expect that the matter will be closely examined into.

The Bishop of Melbourne has been visiting Geelong, and there, and on other public occasions his Lordship has expressed his regret that the principal object for which he visited England has been defeated, inasmuch as he failed to obtain the sanction of the Crown to the measure of the Victoria Legislature, establishing the independence of the Episcopal Church in the colony. It appeared to his Majesty's ministers, that the measure was an interference with the Royal Prerogative, and that it required, therefore, the sanction of an Act of the Imperial Legislature. There are symptoms of a determination on the part of the intelligent laity of that communion to continue their efforts. If an Imperial Act is needed, it will doubtless be obtained.

The "Long and Drake case," still occupies a large portion of public interest, and its discussion a large space in the papers. The pertinacity of Dr. Lang can be easily accounted for, and justifies itself to the minds of all, but people begin to think that some of the officials of the Bank display a decided *animus*, and that it would have better become them, even if they did not generously aid in seeking to procure the liberation of the young men, at least, to throw no obstacles in the way.

ELECTION FOR NORTHUMBERLAND AND HUNTER.

THE following are the returns, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, of the state of the poll for the above electoral district:—

	Scott.	Piddington.	Hely.	Douglass.	Bowman.	Rotton.
Maitland ...	231	201	241	171	65	32
Newcastle ...	234	212	97	69	93	14
Black Forest	31	26	19	21	8	10
Singleton ...	72	37	2	34	35	54
Wollombi ...	5	38	49	39	6	6
Gosford	39	44	53	9	8	0
	612	558	461	346	207	145

There are four or five other polling-places, the returns of which have not yet been received, but it is not thought likely that they will make any material difference in the position of the candidates. It is therefore extremely probable that the members for the counties of Northumberland and Hunter will be Messrs. Scott, Piddington, and Hely.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEWCASTLE, Thursday evening, 17th April.—The polling for this district came off here to-day, and, although a good deal of excitement was manifested, passed off without any disturbance. The principal inns exhibited flags, not apparently for the purpose of showing a predilection for any particular candidate, but to attract customers; otherwise there was little business done, the active portion of the population being engaged in canvassing, or being congregated round the court-house, where the poll was being taken. This election was distinguished by a circumstance new, I think, in electioneering in this city, being nothing less than the introduction of a vehicle for the convenience of the voters who supported Mr. Piddington. In this triumphal car,—an old gig, of decidedly shabby appearance, which had passed its best days in some genteel locality,—the independent electors were driven to the poll with a certain air of distinction which seemed gratifying to themselves, and amusing to the spectators, who looked at the proceeding with admiring interest. Mr. Flood, too, kindly favoured us with his useful presence, and, seemingly, with the same beneficial results to the public generally as are afforded by his attendance in the Council Chamber; in fact, if he were canvassing at all, it was certainly the old ladies of the city, with whom, perhaps from congeniality of mind, he appeared during the day to have been holding familiar converse, his back not unfrequently supported by a verandah, and his hands in his pockets.

CLARENCE AND DARLING DOWNS.

GRAFTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON the 15th we had a busy day electioneering, and the result of the poll is as follows;—

Irving	58
Mackenzie	1

At Casino it was expected that the majority for Irving would be about 40; yet, notwithstanding that the Clarence and Richmond electors are in favour of Mr. Irving, it is understood he would be in a minority when all the returns should come in. Thirty additional votes were tendered here for Irving, but refused by the polling magistrate, in consequence of an alleged neglect in not forwarding in time to the returning officer their names, having been only put on the electoral roll at last Registration Court.

Mr. Mackenzie's friends are certain that gentleman will be returned by the electors of Warwick and Drayton, all of whom are for separation. Mr. Irving having refused to sign their petition for that alleged boon, consequently he cannot calculate on many votes at Darling Downs.

BERRIMA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE inhabitants of the little town of Berrima have been thrown into a state of confusion during the week. On Monday night last, a blacksmith, of the name of M'Laren, having, with his family, retired to rest for the night, was greatly alarmed when he awoke on finding that his bedroom had been completely ransacked of every article of value, viz, two silver watches, one valuable brooch, £5 in money, clothing, and other articles, worth about £30 in all.

On Thursday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the landlady of the Crown, Mrs. Taylor, was rather alarmed, fancying that she heard a noise in her bedroom; Mrs. Taylor's sister, who was with her at the time, being of the same opinion. After listening a little while, to their great surprise, they heard a noise at the drawers, upon which they immediately gave the alarm, when their brothers, two strong young men, rushed to their assistance. Mrs. Taylor's sister said a man had just run out of the bedroom with the money drawer. The young men immediately gave chase, and as it happened hit upon the right track. The fellow was so closely pursued that he dropped the drawer, together with the whole of its contents, viz., 150 sovereigns, between £50 and £60 in notes, together with some valuable documents. It appears that the daring robber made his way into the house through the upper bedroom window, and having thoroughly ransacked every room in the premises, he opened the front parlour window, propped it up with a log of wood. He had also placed the top room door open ready for his escape. I am sorry to say that, as yet, no clue to the robber has been made out.

IMPOUNDINGS.

KELSO.—April 10th: Red bullock, like HA conjoined and K near ribs, like O with a line down centre near rump, like Q off thigh and shoulder. Red poley bullock, illegible brand off rump. Yellow bullock, white back, illegible brand off rump, 3 off shoulder. Yellow and white cow and calf, like JL off ribs. Bay horse, short tail, saddle marked, JH near shoulder. To be released by May 3rd.

WAGGA WAGGA.—March 30th. From Burigumbry: Black entire horse, W near thigh, black points, switch tail, apparently broken in to saddle, about 3 years old, 16 hands high. Also, on April 5th. Roan chestnut horse, N over 3 near and off shoulder, saddle marked, stripe down the forehead, off fore and hind foot white, switch tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high. Chesnut horse, IV or W near shoulder, like C over JC, — under, off shoulder, saddle marked, stripe down the face, shod, lame near fore leg, switch tail, 6 years old, 16 hands high. To be released by April 22nd.

NEW FREDERICK.—April 4th. From Rothberry:—Blue and white cow, X on near shoulder, JJ on off rump. Brown and white heifer calf, no visible brand. To be released by May 4th.

PROSPECT, April 6th. From Rooty Hill: Bay filly, star and snip, switch tail, no brands legible, about 3 years old. Iron grey mare, long switch tail, WF off shoulder, about 3 years old. Chesnut pony mare, long mane and tail, like S on the off shoulder. Black sided poley cow, white on the back and belly, like HW conjoined on the rump milking side. Red and white poley cow, white patch on the face, HW conjoined on the rump milking side. Dark red heifer, no legible brand, 2 years old. Red cow, rocked horns, HW conjoined on the rump milking side. Red sided cow, white on the face, neck, and belly, HW conjoined on the rump milking side. Brindle and red bull, no legible brands, about 2 years old. Red sided cow, white face, back, and belly, like F or E on the rump milking side. Dark red bull, white head, belly, and flank, HW conjoined on the rump off side. Poley cow, white face, back, and belly, like G over IG on the rump, G on the shoulder milking side. Brindle and white bull, white face, no legible brands. Red cow, HW conjoined on the rump milking side. Also, from Walgrove: Bay colt, black fetlocks, WB on the shoulder near side, about 3 years old. To be released by May 8th.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

TEA, coffee, sugar, molasses, chicory, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.

SPIRITS, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.

IMPORTS are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

Tea, per lb	0	0	3
Coffee, per lb	0	0	2
Sugar, raw, per cwt	0	5	0
Sugar, refined, per cwt	0	6	8
Molasses, ditto ditto	0	3	4
Chicory	0	0	2
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0	0	1
Ditto, in bottle, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, not more than 25 per cent. alcohol	0	2	0
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	0	10	0
Whisky and rum, ditto	0	7	6
Liqueurs, cordials, and brandied fruits, ditto	0	10	0
Perfumed spirits, ditto	0	7	0
Colonial ditto from sugar	0	6	8
Ditto ditto grain	0	2	0
Tobacco, per lb	0	2	0
Cigars	0	3	0
Snuff	0	2	0
Drawback on refined sugar, 6s. 8d. per cwt.			
Drawback on mustard sugar, 5s. per cwt.			

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.

TEA AND COFFEE.						
Fine Congou tea, per chest	5	5	0	to	5	15	0
Ditto, per ten catty box	1	0	0	.....	1	2	6
Fine Hyson skin, per chest	1	12	6	.....	1	17	6
Ditto, per ten catty box	0	14	0	.....	0	17	6
Fine black, in small pkgs., per lb	0	1	6	.....	0	2	0
Ditto green, ditto ditto	0	1	6	.....	0	2	0
Manila coffee, per lb	0	0	9	.....	0	0	10
Java ditto	0	0	8½	.....	0	0	10
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.							
Currants, per lb	0	1	2	.....	0	1	4
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto (very scarce)	0	0	10	.....	0	1	0
Ditto, Elemé &c., ditto	0	0	5	.....	0	0	7
Figs, ditto	0	1	2	.....	0	1	8
Apples, ditto	0	0	8	.....	0	0	9
Jordan almonds, ditto	0	1	6	.....	0	2	0
Valencia, ditto	0	1	0	.....	0	1	3
Soft shell, ditto	0	0	3	.....	0	0	4
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0	0	7	.....	0	0	0
Walnuts, ditto	0	0	3½	.....	0	0	0
SUGAR.							
Manilla, Zebu, per ton	33	0	0	.....	34	0	0
Tual	34	0	0	.....	35	10	0
Pampanga	0	0	0	.....	42	0	0
Clayed	0	0	0	.....	43	0	0
Java—Brown	40	0	0	.....	45	0	0
" White	44	0	0	.....	47	0	0
Crystallized	43	0	0	.....	48	0	0
Mauritius—Brown	36	0	0	.....	39	0	0
Bright yellow grushy	40	0	0	.....	50	0	0
Molasses	0	0	0	.....	nil.		
Sugarhouse treacle	30	0	0	.....	0	0	0
No. 1 pieces	46	10	0	.....	47	0	0
Crystallized	50	0	0	.....	52	0	0
Sugar drop	48	0	0	.....	55	0	0
Crushed	48	0	0	.....	55	0	0
Refined loaves	48	0	0	.....	55	0	0
OILMEN'S STORES.							
Pickles, per dozen pints	0	0	6	.....	0	8	0
Ditto, per dozen quarts	0	12	0	.....	0	14	0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0	13	0	.....	0	14	0
Jams and Jellies, per lb	0	1	4	.....	0	1	5
Mustard, 1lbs. per dozen	0	5	0	.....	0	8	6
Ditto, 1lb. ditto	0	12	6	.....	0	13	0
Olive oil, pints ditto	0	11	0	.....	0	12	0
Vinegar, No. 24, per gallon	0	0	0	.....	0	2	0
Black shot pepper, per lb	0	0	4½	.....	0	0	4½
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0	0	10	.....	0	1	6
East India ginger, ditto	0	0	5	.....	0	0	6
Pimento, ditto	0	0	8	.....	0	0	9
Thumbblue, No. 1 per lb	0	1	1	.....	0	1	2
Starch, No. 1, ditto	0	0	4½	.....	0	0	5½
Orlando Jones' patent starch, ditto	0	0	4½	.....	0	0	5
Soda, per cwt	0	8	0	.....	0	9	0
Liverpool soap, ditto	1	8	0	.....	1	10	0
Patent sperm candles, per lb	0	1	9	.....	0	2	0
Stockholm pitch, per barrel	1	10	0	.....	1	15	0
Ditto tar, per barrel	2	0	0	.....	2	5	0
Resin, ditto	1	11	6	.....	1	14	0
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0
Linseed, in drums, per gallon	0	5	3	.....	0	5	6
Turpentine, ditto	0	6	6	.....	0	7	0
PROVISIONS.							
Irish butter, per lb	0	1	6	.....	0	1	7
English cheese, ditto	0	1	4	.....	0	1	5
York hams, ditto	0	1	4	.....	0	1	6
English bacon, ditto	0	1	2	.....	0	1	4
N.S.W. beef, per pierce	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0
Irish pork, per barrel	5	5	0	.....	5	10	0
FISH.							
Red herrings, per barrel	0	8	0	.....	nominal		
Ditto, per 2 dozen tins	0	2	0	.....	0	3	0
White ditto, per half barrel	1	5	0	.....	0	6	0
Dried ling and cod, per lb	0	0	5	.....	0	0	6
Fresh salmon, in tins, per lb	0	1	7	.....	0	1	8
Salted ditto, in barrels, per lb	0	0	6½	.....	0	0	7
Sardines, per dozen half boxes	0	13	0	.....	0	13	0
Ditto ditto, 1 ditto	0	17	6	.....	0	8	0
BEER, ETC.							
Burton ale, per hogshead	8	10	0	.....	9	0	0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	7	0	0	.....	8	0	0
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	9	6	.....	0	10	0
Ditto, second brands, per do zen	0	8	6	.....	0	9	0
London porter, per hogshead	6	10	0	.....	7	0	0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	5	10	0	.....	6	0	0
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	10	0	.....	0	10	6
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0	8	0	.....	0	9	0
Ditto cider, Marzetti's, per dozen	0	6	0	.....	0	0	0
Kent and Sussex hops, per lb	0	1	0	.....	0	0	0
WINE.							
Fine port, per gallon	0	12	0	.....	0	0	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	7	0	.....	0	9	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1	0	0	.....	1	10	0
Fine sherry, per gallon	0	10	0	.....	0	12	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	7	6	.....	0	8	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1	0	0	.....	1	8	0
Champagne, per dozen	0	18	0	.....	1	7	6
Claret, per dozen	1	1	0	.....	1	5	0
SPIRITS.							
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon	0	5	0	.....	0	0	0
Ditto, 30 ditto	0	2	3	.....	0	0	0
E.I. ditto, 30 ditto	0	3	9	.....	0	4	0
Colonial ditto, 25 ditto (duty paid)	0	14	3	.....	0	14	6
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto "	0	17	0	.....	0	17	6
Martell's brandy, ditto	0	14	0	.....	0	14	0
Hennessy's ditto	0	13	9	.....	0	14	0
Ordinary, ditto	0	0	0	.....	0	12	0
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	0	18	0	.....	1	6	0
Gin, per gallon	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0
Geneva, D.P., per 4 gallon case	0	16	8	.....	0	19	0
Whiskey, per gallon	0	6	0	.....	0	7	0
TOBACCO, ETC.							
Barrett's half-tierces, per lb	0	0	0	.....	0	1	7
Other brands, ditto	0	0	11	.....	0	1	1
American keg, ditto	0	0	10	.....	0	0	0
Cavendish, ditto	0	1	0	.....	0	1	6
Pipes, (clay) per gross	0	1	6	.....	0	2	0
Manila cigars, No. 2, per 1000	3	7	6	.....	2	10	0
Ditto " 3, ditto	1	15	0	.....	0	0	0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.							
Wheat, per bushel	0	5	0	.....	0	0	0
Oats, ditto	0	4	6	.....	0	5	0
Barley, ditto	0	3	9	.....	0	4	0
Maize, ditto	0	3	0	.....	0	3	6
Split peas, ditto	0	11	0	.....	0	12	0
Pearl barley, per cwt	2	16	0	.....	3	0	0
Rice, per ton	12	0	0	.....	14	0	0
Patna ditto, per bag	2	10	0	.....	2	15	0
W.I. arrowroot, per lb	0	0	9	.....	0	0	10
E. I. ditto, ditto	0	0	3	.....	0	0	0
Sago, ditto	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0
Scotch oatmeal, per cwt	2	15	0	.....	3	0	0
Sydney fine flour, per ton (2000 lbs.)	0	0	0	.....	26	0	0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	0	0	0	.....	24	0	0
Gallego ditto, per barrel	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0
Ditto bran, per bushel	0	1	0	.....	0	1	3
SALT.							
Liverpool, per ton	4	10	0	.....	5	0	0
Dairy, ditto	6	10	0	.....	7	0	0
Rock, ditto	0	0	0	.....	0	0	0
Jars, per dozen	0	6	0	.....	0	7	0
DRUGS, ETC.							
Tartaric acid, per lb	0	0	0	.....	0	1	4
Sulphuric ditto	0	0	3	.....	0	0	4
Bi-carbonate soda, per cwt	0	15	0	.....	0	18	0
Cream tartar, per lb	0	1	5	.....	0	0	0
Liquorice, ditto	0	1	3	.....	0	1	6
Saltpetre, English	0	0	7	.....	0	0	8
Soda ash, ditto	1	5	0	.....	1	10	0
Castor oil, in bulk, per lb	0	0	6	.....	0	0	8
Ditto, in half-pints, per dozen	0	7	0	.....	0	7	6
CORDAGE.							
Coir, in sizes, per ton	30	0	0	.....	40	0	0
English, ditto	60	0	0	.....	65	0	0
Manilla, ditto	65	0	0	.....	68	0	0
Woollashing, ditto	50	0	0	.....	60	0	0
Seaming twine, per lb	0	1	0	.....	0	1	2
CANVAS, ETC.							
Fine bleached, No. 1 to 6, yards	0	1	0	.....	0	1	2
Three-bushel bags, 3lb, per dozen	0	17	0	.....	0	18	0
Gunny, ditto	0	5	0	.....	0	6	0
Woolpacks, 10lb, each	0	4	9	.....	0	0	0
Woolbagging, per yard	0	0	7	.....	In demand		
METALS.							
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, per ton	5	0	0	.....	0	0	0
Iron bars, in sizes, per ton	13	0	0	.....	15	0	0
Ditto plates, per ton	18	0	0	.....	20	0	0
Ditto sheets, ditto	17	0	0	.....	20	0	0
Ditto hoops, ditto	16	0	0	.....	17	0	0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	32	0	0	.....	35	0	0
Copper sheathing plates, per lb	0	1	0	.....	0	1	7
Sheathing metal, per lb	0	1	4	.....	0	1	5
Lead pipe, per ton	32	0	0	.....	34	0	0
Sheet lead, ditto	30	0	0	.....	32	0	0
Ditto zinc, ditto	35	0	0	.....	40	0	0
Block tin, per lb	0	1	9	.....	0	2	0
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2	10	0	.....	2	15	0
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, per 1000	8	10	0	.....	0	0	0
Ladies' slates	8	0	0	.....	10	0	0
Countess ditto	14	0	0	.....	15	0	0
Duchess ditto	18	0	0	.....	20	0	0
Deals, Baltic, 9 x 3, per foot run	0	0	3	.....	0	0	0
Boards, per foot sup.	0	0	3	.....	0	0	4
Hardwood, per 100 feet sup.	1	5	0	.....	1	10	0
Cement, per barrel	1	6	0	.....	0	0	0
Window glass, per 100 feet	0	15	0	.....	1	0	0
Layer's and Co's diamond liquid blacking, 5s., 8s, and 12s. per dozen.							
Ditto, 6d. tins, paste, 4s. per dozen.							
Ditto, 1d. packets, 8s. per gross.							

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOSEPH FIDDEN are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 20th, at 3 o'clock precisely, the procession to move from his late residence, No. 156, Kent-street. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road, and 84, Clarence-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ALFRED DAVIS are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed child. The procession to move from his residence, Newtown, on SUNDAY, at quarter to 9 o'clock a.m. precisely. WALTER and REUBEN THOMAS, undertakers, King-street West.

DEAFNESS.—Just arrived by the Walter Hood, a few of the small Ear Instruments, Organic Vibrators.

DEAFNESS and DEFECTIVE VISION. — The Organic Vibrator, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entire), different from all others, to surpass any thing of the kind that has been, or ever can be produced, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly can be desired.

EYESIGHT.—NEWLY-INVENTED SPECTACLES —Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connexion with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, which keeps the eye in its required temperature and made